TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

BUY DRUGS
At the People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy. Quality right; prices right.
C. E JONES, 36 Gov't St.,
Always Open.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895 No. 32

Challoner & Mitchell

will make your old Jewelry look modern; re-set Precious Stones; or manufacture any article of Jewelry for moderate prices.

47 Government Street.
Opposite Bank of B. C.

February!

The Meaning of the Word.

We don't want our friends to think us pedantic; we certainly are not running a kindergarten, but the name of the month interests us.

We've just found out that it is derived from the latin word februo—to purify by sacrifice.

That applies so aptly to our stock and our intentions that we can't help mentioning it; and if the testimony of the throngs of people who were with us during the past two weeks can be relied on (and who dares question it?) we give for Cash THE GREATEST VALUES.

Just on the eve of opening up our New Spring Stock we now propose to CLEAN OUT THE ODDS AND ENDS, even if we do have to make a great sacrifice to do it.

DONT FAIL
TO GET YOUR SHARE,

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Coats, Jackets and Wraps, including some Fur Lined Garments, will be sold so cheap that we confidently expect every one will be gone before the ides of March.

REMNANTS! We have quite a stack at your own price.

SPOOL COTTON, best 6-cord, 200 yds., assorted, any number, in black and white 30 cents per dozen.

See our price list of staples, such as White Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, Tablings, Crash, and Roller Towelling, Towels, Flannels, Blankets, etc., etc., in the Colonist.

Special attention is called to 75 pieces (first installment just to hand) of Flannelette, worth 20 cents, to be sold all round at 10 cents per yard. Thus:

"Examples might be heaped until they hide
The rules, which they were made to render plain."

Working on the broad principle of enlightened selfishness, we know that we serve ourselves best by serving the public most.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

February 1st, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .

Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock

A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

COAL FOR CASH.

From and after this date, we, the undersigned Coal Merchants, will sell coal at current rates FOR CASH ONLY. All orders must be accompanied by the Cash. C. O. D. orders will not be accepted.

C. J. V. SPRATT, Sole Agents for New Vancouver Coal Co.
RATTRAY & HALL, Sole Agents Wellington Colliery Co.

Victoria, February 4, 1895.

Keewatin ....Flour....

IT IS STANDARD.

The Housewife who uses it once will have no other.

ASK FOR IT.

First-Class TIMOTHY HAY For Sale

At the Victoria & Sidney Railway Station, Hillside Avenue. Cash Price, $11.00 per ton.

Telephone 511. T. W. PATERSON.

GOLDMAN, The Toronto Tailor,

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Opposite Driard.

Carries a first-class stock of Merchant Tailoring Goods which he makes up in the latest styes at the most reasonable prices. First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made up of your own goods from $10 and upward. Note the address: Cor. Broad and View Streets, opposite Driard.

LATEST CABLE DISPATCHES

Report Current That the Prince of Wales Will Visit Rome as a Matchmaker.

Harcourt Able to Appear in the House—More Bodies From Elbe Disaster.

London, Feb. 7.—Fishing smacks arrived at Lowestoft this morning with bodies of the Elbe's passengers. The body brought ashore yesterday is now believed to be that of Musical Director Hartmann, of the Elbe, and not of the ship's steward.

A Rome dispatch says it is stated that the Prince of Wales will visit Rome in the spring in connection with the project to marry the Prince of Naples to one of his daughters. Princess Maude is said to be the lady destined to become the wife of the heir to the Italian throne.

A correspondent at Weihaiwei telegraphs that the Chinese ironclads Chen Yuen and Ting Yuen have been sunk.

Harcourt is well enough to appear in the house to-day, replying to the inquiry as to whether provision would be made for the relief of the family of the late Canadian Premier Thompson, he said there was reason to believe that Canadians have made provisions for the family of the late premier in recognition of the services of the deceased.

Under Foreign Secretary Grey declined, pending the conclusion of Armenian inquiry, to present to the house consular reports in regard to the trouble in Armenia.

The government stated in reply to a question that it was not aware that the wreck of the Elbe was a menace to navigation.

NATIONAL POLICY FLOURISHING

An Association Formed to Relieve the Poor.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—An associated charities society has been formed in this city to give the poor relief and to endeavor to obtain work for those out of employment. It will be a central society composed of all other societies. Mayor Borthwick is at the head of it.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—In the police court this morning A. Ferguson, Q. C., asked that the case against John J. Watters, acting commissioner of customs, be postponed for a week. Hogg, who appeared for the crown, agreed, and the case was therefore put off until Thursday next. Watters' bail was renewed.

Robert Thompson & Co., of Hamilton purchased to-day by private sale 148 square miles of timber limits on the upper Ottawa property of Ald. Lauzon of this city. The price paid was $115,000.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,

Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLID GOLD WATCH for sale cheap. Box G., Times office. f7-3

LOST—A gold cuff button engraved with initial G. Finder will please return to Times office. f6-tf

WANTED to exchange a 4x5 detective camera (with 3 dark slides), for banjo. Apply G., Times office. f7-2t

FOR SALE—Very cheap, express wagon, horse and harness, with cover, pole and shafts. Apply "Wagon," Times office. 1t

LOST—Black and tan dog; white breast; 8 months old; black leather strap on neck. Finder returning same to 83 Douglas street will be rewarded. f7-1t

WANTED TENDERS for the pipe laying and plumbing required to connect four dwellings with the public sewer. Chas. Hayward, 52 Government street, City. 7-2

WANTED—To purchase a second-hand English leather portmanteau in good condition, or a large sized Gladstone bag. Address A. B., Times office. f7-1t

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May, 1891, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1895, for the purchase of lots 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 35 and 36 being part of Section IV, Victoria District (now city of Victoria), as shewn on a plan of subdivision deposited in the Land Registry Office in the city of Victoria, B. C., as No. 358.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 7th day of February, 1895.

SCHULTZ & MORPHY,
49 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.,
f7-10t Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Do You Keep Hens?

STURTEVANT'S IMPERIAL EGG FOOD
Will Make Your Hens Lay.

STURTEVANT'S ROUP PILLS,

F. C. Sturtevant, Hartford, Conn.

DISSOLUTION DECIDED UPON

April 12th Has Been Arranged as Nomination Day, Polling a Week Later.

So Says a Correspondent Who Got the Information From a Reliable Source.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—The date of the next Dominion election is no longer a secret. The Free Press correspondent learns from an unimpeachable source that dissolution has been decided upon before a session of parliament will be held. Nomination day, as at present arranged, has been set for April 12, and the polling takes place on April 19. By that time the lists will all be in readiness for the election. Notwithstanding the fact that a dissolution has not yet been announced the ministerial campaign is on in full swing and will continue in that way up to the date given above.

The Gazette (Conservative) Ottawa special says: Asked by the correspondent whether he had anything to say about the session the premier replied, before leaving for Toronto, he could not say whether there would be a session or and election first. The correspondent admits that the impression is strong at Ottawa that a session will come first, but that the matter awaits the return of the ministers to the capital. Dominion electoral lists for the constituency of Winnipeg will be ready for Ottawa by ten days' time. Both parties have representatives present at the court house before Judge Walker, striking off repeaters and it is expected that over one thousand duplicated names will be cleared from the list. Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P., is also an interested worker on the lists. A reporter asked that gentleman what his opinion was as to the prospect of an early election for the Dominion house. "I think there is no doubt," he replied, "my belief is that they will come off near the end of April."

Toronto, Feb. 7.—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says "continued enquiries confirm the belief in a dissolution at once. Between sixty and seventy of the new voters' lists are being set up at the printing bureau. A half dozen are now completed and ready for use. Officials say all the lists will be ready by the end of March.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Report here to-day is that general elections take place on the 19th of April. It is not yet verified.

Kingston, Feb. 7.—Friends of the Conservatives met on the 6th to nominate a candidate. David Rogers is the Patron candidate. The contest in Lennox will be between the Patrons and Conservatives, as Allison, Liberal, will not run if Switzer, the Patron nominee, insists on running.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—Yesterday's issue of the Toronto Empire announces under the heading of "Goodbye" that amalgamation having been effected between the Empire and Mail, both these papers will cease publication.

E. J. B. Pense, editor of the Kingston Whig, declined the Liberal nomination for Kingston.

Albert Slitter has been chosen Patron candidate for the house of commons for South Waterloo.

Bowmanville, Ont., Feb. 7.—Several federal ministers were billed to speak here yesterday, but only Messrs. Daly and Montague appeared on the scene. The ministers were banquetted at the Bennett house in the evening. There is considerable talk over the statement made by the chairman of the afternoon meeting to the effect that a new customs house and post office would be erected if Dr. Walsh, the Conservative candidate, is elected for West Durham.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—The trial of the election petition against W. H. Read, Conservative member of the Ontario house for West Durham, opens at Bowmanville on February 28th.

THE BALLOT THE REMEDY.

For Redressing the Grievances of the Workingmen.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7.—Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor is here. In an interview to-day he denied that the Knights are disintegrating. He declared that the United Mine Workers would form a new district of the Knights of Labor. Referring to the proposed bond issue, he said: "The Knights were opposed to it because it increased the burden on productive labor. In regard to the Brooklyn trolley strike, he said the demands of the men were just and added the day of successful strikes is past. Workingmen must depend on the ballot for redressing their grievances. He favored government control of telegraph and railroads and municipal operation of cars."

American News.

Dover, Del., Feb. 7.—In the senatorial contest Ambassador Bayard received three votes.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7.—A fire is raging in the Dennison hotel, which threatens the destruction of that building and adjacent property. A panic occurred among 400 guests of the hotel, but so far as is known none are reported missing. Pugilist John L. Sullivan one of the guests, had a narrow escape. A fire stated in a room below his. Two firemen were injured, one fatally.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE WAR NOT OVER YET

The Chinese Fleet Shell the Part of Weihaiwei Occupied by the Japanese.

Chinese Emmisaries Hope to Persuade European Powers to Interfere.

London, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Globe says the Chinese fleet has shelled the part of Wei-Hai-Wei which is occupied by the Japanese. Shanghai papers assert that Japanese General Nodzu was killed at Hai Cheng. General Tai commanding the Chinese land forces at Wei-Hai-Wei, is dead.

The Globe publishes a dispatch from Marseilles which states that the Chinese emissaries have arrived there en route to Paris. Their mission is to persuade the European powers to arrange peace between China and Japan.

London, Feb. 7.—A Shanghai dispatch reports that the Japanese warships continue to bombard the forts at Wei-Hai-Wei, the Pei Yang fleet of Chinese war vessels which is lying in the harbor. The Japanese are confident that the forts will either engage the Japanese fleet or be destroyed by Admiral Ting to prevent the vessels from falling into the hands of the Japanese. Soldiers retreating from Wei-Hai-Wei continue to arrive at Chefoo.

PRIESTS AND BICYCLES.

Decision of the Pope Regarding the Question.

Washington, Feb 7.—Dr. Rooker, private secretary to Mgr. Satolli, said to a correspondent last night: "I don't think the Holy See has intended to take any action against the use of bicycles by priests. The matter was brought up in a Hungarian diocese and taken to Rome for a decision. It was decided that the subject was local, but it was thought that it would be best for priests concerned to refrain from riding any more than was absolutely necessary. The reason for this," Dr. Rooker said, "was the peculiar costume which priests in Europe wear. So long as bicycles are used within their proper limits they will not be frowned upon. If a priest is unwise in this matter it is in the province of any local church officials to see that he corrects his deportment."

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The operator at Carmanah Point reports that there were four schooners on the coast near there this morning picking up their Indian crews.

—A new specimen of Kootenay gold has been added to the mineral collection of the board of trade. The specimen is the donation of Mr. F. H. Worlock.

—A meeting of the officers and committee of the Star lacrosse club will be held this evening in the Y. M. C. A. rooms for the purpose of re-organizing for the coming season.

—Among the cases set for hearing at the February term of the United States district court at Tacoma, which opened a few days ago, is that of Jack Forbes, charged with smuggling.

—The assault case of Theodore Lubbe will be called in police court to-morrow morning but it is not known whether or not it will be taken up at once. Many of the friends of the two gentlemen have expressed the hope that the case will be amicably settled.

—It is reported that two of the Puget Sound fleet of sealers put to sea a short time ago without obtaining the sealing licenses required, and that Collector Saunders had ordered them to return to port and take out the licenses. The names of the vessels are not known but it is presumed that they must be Indian schooners.

—The Half Way House on the Esquimalt road has been taken over by Mrs. Bailey and the new management marked its regime with a supper and concert last evening. There were a large number present including a number of soldiers and sailors and the evening was very pleasantly spent. Music both vocal and instrumental and dancing furnished the amusement.

—At St. Ann's convent yesterday afternoon there was a very good attendance to hear Mrs. Watt deliver the final lecture of the winter series and to witness the other events down for the afternoon. The lecture was a review of all the others, and was most interesting. The prizes offered for the best essays written by the girls of the convent were awarded as follows: Miss Alice Mellon, first prize, poetical works of Scott, for essay upon Browning, and Miss Evelyn Johnson, poetry of Milton, second prize, for essay upon Tennyson. In presenting the prizes Mrs. Watt complimented both teachers and pupils on the work done. An address was presented to Mrs. Watt by the girls, and that lady made a few kind remarks in reply.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Chief Arthur says the indications are favorable for a settlement of the dispute between the Southern Pacific and its engineers. The latter now show a disposition to accept a compromise.

MINNEAPOLIS MURDER TRIAL

Blixt, Who Shot Catherine Ging, Gives the Details of the Brutal Crime.

Was a Tool in the Hands of Harry Hayward, Charged With the Murder.

Minneapolis, Feb 6.—In the trial of Harry Hayward for the murder of Miss Catherine Ging, the state yesterday sprung a surprise by placing Claude A. Blixt, the self-confessed tool of Hayward, on the stand. He seemed calm enough. Hayward looked mildly astonished, but betrayed no uneasiness. Blixt said Hayward told him he was going to have Miss Ging's life insured, and then kill her. Witness related different plans made by Hayward to murder the woman, and how finally he forced witness to commit the deed by threatening to kill his wife if he refused. Witness described fully the drive on which he shot Miss Ging, as he says, in accordance with Hayward's command.

In answer to questions from Nye, Blixt related how, six or seven weeks before the murder, Harry Hayward was accustomed to come down into the engine room and have long talks with him. Blixt described how he witnessed a note for $7000 given by Miss Ging to Hayward. He said he had been instructed by Harry to say, when he saw a pile of bills: "Jesus Christ! what a lot of money!" The note was offered in evidence and found to be dated Nov. 24, nine days before the murder. That night in the basement of the Ozark flats, Harry said to him: "I am going to kill her. I did not let her have $7000; it was only $2000. I am going to take her to a restaurant and have her show the money and tell her how careless she has been." "Afterwards," continued Blixt, "he told me he took her around to a restaurant and had her show the money, and she placed it in a tumbler while she ate, and someone else told her she would be killed for her money."

"Did he say anything more?" "Yes, he said he was going to have her life insured and then kill her. He said he was going to drive out and find a place where there were some rocks and throw her on the rocks and then they would think it was a runaway. He wanted me to go to St. Paul and get an overcoat, slouch hat and a revolver like the one he had. I said I would not do it. One day Harry came into the boiler room with a piece of T rail four feet long, and wanted to cut it in two. I said I could not do it, but a man showed me how, and I did it. Harry took the shorter piece, put it under his coat and went upstairs. Afterwards I showed the officers where the other piece was."

The piece of rail was offered in evidence and identified. Blixt continued: "He wanted me to go out somewhere and get a hitched horse. He said he would drive out somewhere with Miss Ging, would drop some money out of the buggy and get her to go after it. Then he would strike her on the head with the T rail, leave her there and start the horse to running away. He wanted me to make a list of all the things he had in his pocket when he went, so that he should not lose anything while away that would turn up against him as evidence. This was the Saturday night before. The next morning he came down and asked me if a ever heard of people getting killed in elevators. He said he would get in the elevator with her and strike her on the head and then put her on the floor so that when the elevator started it would cut off her head."

At this a low murmur of horror ran through the assemblage, which was checked by the gavel.

"I said I would not do that," went on Blixt. "Hayward said that every time Miss Ging came into his room and put her arms around his neck he wanted to stick a knife into the ——." And Blixt, with an expressive gesture showed how Harry wanted to stab the woman. "I said to him: "Harry, cannot you make money some other way. This is the awfullest thing I ever heard." He said: 'You're a coward. Your conscience is hurting. If I had her and a dog I'd shoot her and leave the dog.' That evening he came down with her to the boiler room and showed her things. The next morning, that was Monday, about 11 o'clock, he handed me his watch, a box of cartridges and a roll of money, and told me to hide them in a tin box so that they would not be found. The watch was gold, and he said there was $50 in money there. I put it in the attic, and when I told him where I had placed it he called me a damned fool, and said that was the first place they would look for it. He said to put it in a hollow tree in the woods. He said the money was not all good, that some of it was green goods. He said there was going to be a funeral there before the 10th, no matter how it happened. He said: 'Of course, she'll be brought here and I'll be sorry, and I'll have to sit up all night with the corpse, and after the coroner has had his examination then I'll go east with the body.' He said he had to have $15,000 to carry out his plans in the east. He would get $10,000 out of this, and he would have to make five thousand dollars in some other way. Late that evening he came in with a pint of whiskey. He said: 'Blixt, here's some whiskey.' I said I did not want any.

"'You're a damn fool,' he said, 'this ain't common whiskey.' Then I took it and drank half of it.

"Then he said. 'She's got to die tonight, and you've got to help me.' I said: 'Harry, ain't you got any other way to make money than to kill that good little girl?'

"He said: 'It's nothing to kill people. I've killed two other people.'

"He said one was a Chinaman, but he did not say who the other was. He said he had wounded a third. I said I could not help do it. He said I'd got to or he would kill me. I did not pay any attention to that, and then he said he'd kill my wife. I told him: 'Whatever you do, don't hurt my wife. You can do what you like with me, but don't touch my wife.'

At the recollection of this the witness broke down utterly and sobbed like a child. At last, resuming his narrative, Blixt said: "Finally I said to him that I would do as he liked, but he must not hurt my wife. He wanted me to sign a receipt for a revolver, but I would not. He gave me six long cartridges and six short ones to put in it, and after it was all done I was to change the cartridges. Then he told me to go out Hennepin avenue to Kenwood and wait for him. When he came I was to follow him. Then he stopped a buggy, and I came up and he told me to get into it and drive along. I got in and he said to keep our heads inside. Then he said to Miss Ging: 'This man is in the gang.' Then we drove out Hennepin avenue.

"After a while she asked me if Hayward was buying green goods. I told her I did not know. She asked me what I had there down by my side, and I said it was a revolver that Harry told me to take. She kept looking out all the time and I kept thinking. It was a fight in my head all the time. I thought I would get out, and then I thought of my wife and stayed in the buggy. I tried ten times to do it, and I was always fighting in my head. Finally I fired and hit her where he said I should. She threw her head back like this. I went on about thirty or forty yards further, and I thought I'd have to get out. I moved her legs so, then she went out and struck her head on the wheel and then she went over on the ground."

The action accompanying the recital was dramatic, as the witness with uplifted hands threw his body forward as though falling. He then told how he returned from the scene of the murder down town and went to South Minneapolis to establish an alibi and at last returned to the Ozark.

At the afternoon session Blixt was again put on the stand and asked to tell any part of the story he had forgotten in the morning. He said: "A day or two after the murder Harry came down stairs and I asked if he could get out. He said he had been in the sweat box, but that he would not give way."

Mr. Erwin then began a long and searching cross-examination. He first drew out that Blixt had told his story to at least six people, including the city attorneys, the sheriff, the jailer and his own attorney. Erwin questioned him closely about the sweating process to which he was subjected before the confession was drawn from him. But the lawyer tried in vain to shake his original story. He repeated it without substantial alteration. He knew he was forgiven and had a home with God in heaven. He was telling the truth now although he had lied in his first confession.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

How the Powers Intend to Act at the End of the War.

London, Feb. 6.—The Times correspondent in Paris says: "Some of the Russian embassies have received instructions as to the attitude which Russia, England and France, and very likely, through Russian intervention, America intend to take toward the questions raised by the war in the East. Primarily it has been decided that the eventual intervention of the powers, at the proper moment, shall be absolutely disinterested. China will be asked in her own as in the world's interests to open her ports, seeing that their present system has led to ruin. The powers will wait until China admits herself vanquished and sincerely negotiates for peace. They will then inform Japan that they cannot allow her to annex an inch of the Chinese mainland. Other proposed annexations will be open to discussion. There will be no meddling as to vessels, arms, booty or indemnity, nor any objections to Japan retaining certain positions as pledges of payment. The whole world is to profit from the opening of the Chinese ports or interior. In the Chinese currency the European system will be insisted upon with the view to facilitate the new foreign loan which the Chinese will be obliged to raise."

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says the five men from the American warship Concord, who were seized by natives near Chinkiang, have been released. The Chinese Mercury reports that at the Emperor's orders, the Chinese peace envoys will remain at Nagasaki, awaiting further instructions, His Majesty having declared that he had been misinformed as to the true state of affairs. A dispatch dated from Chefoo to-day says that all is quiet there. The Chinese fleet and island battery at Wei-Hai-Wei still holds out and the bombardment continues.

COLD WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

Eighteen Below Zero Registered on Sunday and Monday.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The sharpest cold wave that has visited Chicago for twenty-two years made its appearance on Sunday night, and is still on with unabated vigor. The mercury in the office of the signal service on Monday night fell to thirteen degrees below zero, the coldest on record since 1873. The thermometers owned by private individuals went the government affair from four to five degrees worse and marked from 16 to 18 below. Several cases of freezing were reported, and in a flat at 1?2 West Brighton street M. Carmody was found frozen to death. The police have rounded up any number of gentlemen who, having filled themselves with red liquor, had selected alleys and vacant lots as places to slumber. A number of them are in the hospitals for treatment for frozen hands and feet. The weather office to-night predicts four days more of the same kind of thing.

Reoprts from many places in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan show the same state of affairs, the mercury ranging from eight below in southern Illinois to twenty below in northern Wisconsin.

MADE A COMPASS USELESS.

Steel Corsets and a Dynamo Resulted in Remarkable Deviations.

The result that a deviation from her compass resulting from the presence of steel in a cork leg work by the man at the wheel caused the steamer Susan E. Peck to strand near Bar Point, Lake Erie, in September last, with a loss to the underwriters of upward of $20,000, recalls to the Milwaukee Wisconsin a similar circumstance.

According to the narrator, on one of the trips of the fine steel steamer Castalia down Lake Huron the last season, the second mate reported to Captain Allen that the compass had suddenly gone wrong; that the needle would swing three or four points to the right or left at intervals, and that because of these erratic movements it had become utterly impossible to steer a course—in fact, he had lost track of the course altogether. Captain Allen accompanied the mate to the pilot house and found matters just as they had been described. Besides the man at the wheel two lady passengers were in the pilot house when Captain Allen entered. Turning to them, after meditating a moment, he asked if they wore steel corsets. A reply in the affirmative led to the further question as to where they had been, and this elicited the information that the ladies had paid a visit to the engine room and that while there the engineer had afforded them an opportunity to inspect the dynamo which supplied the electric lights to the steamer.

"That settles it; you must get out of here!" next greeted the ears of the ladies, as the captain opened the pilot house door for their exit.

And while they were walking back to the cabin in a maze of surprise and astonishment at Captain Allen's exhibit of bluff, sailor-like authority, that compass got right down to staid business again and showed the man at the wheel the way with its usual precision. It is hardly necessary to explain that the dynamo had magnetized the steel corsets worn by the ladies, and that the corsets became responsible for the crazy race the needle of the compass ran as the wearers moved to and from in the pilot house.

The demand for a pail and tub that can always be relied upon as handsome, cleanly and indistructible has led to the making FIBREWARE.

Besides, it is as light as a feather as tight as a drum and has no hoops to rust or fall off.

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. BY patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W., Toronto.

Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

Just Received

2 Cases More of those heavy double-width Serges

At 25c. a yard, the best materials in the market for Children's School Dresses, Ladies' House Wrappers, etc.

1 Case of Butcher's Linen

50 inches wide, 25c. a yard

1 Case Ladies' Cashmere Hose

25c. a pair.

20 doz. more Children's Handkerchiefs

25c. a dozen.

J. Horner & Co.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

GROCERIES.

Fairbank & Co's Cottolene,
Glasgow Beef-Ham,
Keiller's Dundee Jams & Marmalades
Glasgow Peas Meal,
Christie's (Toronto) Short Bread,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

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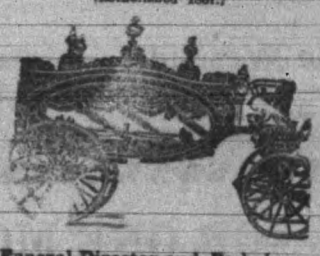
UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

FUEL.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,

EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge. Mills, Sidney, B.C. Telephone 502. nov6-tf

PHIL R. SMITH,

Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer

32 LANGLEY STREET.

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BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses, producing free, healthy and painless discharges. No series of pills or approach. Now used by over 10,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamps. $1.00 per box. Address: EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 100 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flamerfelt, Gorge Road.

THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM

We, the Liberal Party of the Dominion of Canada in Convention Assembled, Declare:

THE TARIFF.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration ;

It has caused a great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain;

In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the financial burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

RECIPROCITY.

That, having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity in the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiations for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the empire and the republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

CORRUPTION CONDEMNED.

That the convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

ECONOMY.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the Dominion under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

That the convention regrets that by the action of ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the ministry contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of ministers to the house of commons and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER.

That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

That the franchise act since its introduction has cost the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partizan revising barristers appointed by the government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise.

THE GERRYMANDER.

That by the Gerrymander acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the house of commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

SENATE REFORM.

That the present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government and in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.

RUINS OF THE WHITE CITY.

Present Condition of the Columbian World's Fair Ground.

The Art Building, now known as the Field Columbian Museum, is the only building, save one, of the White City that remains as it was during the exposition. The entrance is on the north side, in the centre, and through turnstiles. The exit is on the south side, in the centre, where the steam launches and gondolas used to land.

The Columbian Guard, so familiar to thousands, is not quite extinct. Fifteen remain on duty in and around the Art building, and work in three shifts. There are three sergeants of the various companies of the Old Columbian Guard. They do not wear the Roman sword, as the guard did in the days of '93.

A tall pole, made of a single pine tree, still stands, as it did durnig the exposition. The Washington State building long since disappeared. This pole was brought to Jackson from a Washington pine tree forest on several flat cars before the fair opened.

A section of the iron work of the Spectatorium, the only unfinished building of the Columbian Exposition, still remains, but it will soon disappear. The work of demolition of the whole building has been in process, at intervals, for nearly a year.

The Statue of Columbus, which stood before the east front of the Administration building, is in the rotunda of the Art building. It is surrounded by many of the staff figures which surmounted various buildings.

The German building over on the lake front, with its gaudy roof and gables, remains as it stood in the days when its musical bells, now in Germany again, charmed the ear at noon and at sunset. The building is to remain in the park as a club house.

The viking ship, on wooden supports several feet from the ground and under cover, stands east of the east entrance of the centre of the Art building.

The government building is still intact, as it was during the fair. It is vacant, and the zinc eagles which guarded the east and west facades look now as if they had been plucked. This building narrowly escaped destruction when the Manufacturers building was burned last year.

The battleship Illinois, from the decks of which thousands used to view the fireworks, remains in the same place, with exterior sadly out of repair. The laddies who are training to be marines live there.

If a cyclone of flame had swept over the great Manufactures building it would not have left its acres of iron girders in a more demoralized condition. They are so twisted and confused that a rabbit would find it difficult to make its way through. In the centre of the ruin stands a steam engine, which is in operation trying to clear away the debris. And right where the tower stood, which was faced by the four principal nations, is a roughly improvised stable, in which were two horses the day the writer wandered there, breaking his way to the ruin through snow drifts.

Near the ruins of the Peristyle and music hall a lonely column, surmounted by a Triton, stands sentinel over the statue of the Republic, which has been painted white except the globe and eagle in the right hand. The goddess looks no more upon a court of honor. Everywhere, all about her, there are twisted and blackened arches and crumbling stuff.

The Japanese Ho-o-den remains on Wooded Island as it was. It was presented by the Mikado to Jackson park. It is still regarded as sacred.

The bridge spanning the lagoon between Manufactures and Electricity buildings is a mass of ruin and twisted iron.

The gem of the court, the Macmonnies Fountain, is gone. The wreck is so complete that the place where it stood is not easily discovered. And yet in the days of the glory of the White City there were all sorts of promises made about preserving this exquisite work. It actually crumbled to fragments from neglect.

The obelisk, that lonely needle which stood in front of the Colonnade until the latter was destroyed, remains, but is somewhat disfigured. Several openings large enough for an eagle to swoop through, are noticeable, and the sleeping lions have almost lost their shape.

La Rabida stands as it did in the year of glory, but desolate and forsaken. The Casino across the way is gone, and every building south of the convent has been torn down and removed. There is not a vestige of the forestry, the Shoe and Leather, the Krupp gun or any other buildings that stood in that section of the grounds. Dr. Peabody's dream of a life, the Anthropological building, has vanished from the earth.

Around the vicinity of the windmills there was a group, in the centre of which stood Germania. It was a beer sign, but very artistic. Germania remains there, and not far away, near where the White Horse Inn took in American dollars, is a lonesome looking figure, which at a distance, looks like a replica of Niobe.

The figures that stood in front of Agricultural building, down by the lagoon, the two oxen and the two women, stand there yet, signalling to the two figures across the way, the big draught horses and the two men, as they stood when the Venetian carnival was reproduced on the water between, and when there was music from all nations.

The administration building, or the site where it stood, is marked by a lot of twisted girders, the remains caused by the fire, of that centre whose illuminated dome by night was a thing of wondrous beauty.

Transportation building, its golden doorway; Mines and Mining, Terminal, the elevated station, the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines building are wiped from the ground.

Horticultural building is being pulled down by the wrecking company that bought it. The big dome long since disappeared. The lastest story is that the building has been purchased to be shipped to some sort of international show to be held in Central America.

The Children's building, one of the last to be erected, and one of the most practical in its uses, is almost ready to disappear. It is in a state of dilapidation.

The Women's building, the first to be completed and the first to be furnished with exhibits, disappeared long ago, and the foundations have been pulled up and carried away.

The State buildings went long ago. Some were removed to suburban towns, but the finest and most imposing, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maine, Ohio and Minnesota, were torn to pieces and the pieces dumped into the lake. The same is true of the buildings of France, Brazil, India, Persia, Spain, Ceylon, the province of Ontario and other countries.

Many of the exhibits that were in the Transportation building, more particularly those that showed the primitive mode of travel and transportation in South America and some from Turkey, are in the east wing of the Field Museum, as well as boats from Norway, Iceland and one from Venice.

On the Midway—snow drifts with here and there a lot of lumber piled away for sale. Not a sign anywhere to recall that strange and always moving section where bedlam reigned at night, and pikirs and sharks, and all manner of men plied their calling by day. Not a footstep had broken the snow the other day that lay in drifts where the streets of Cairo were thronged not very long ago. There is not so much as a stone to show where the foundation of the marvel of beauty, the Ferris wheel, rested. The wheel itself, its girders, braces, supports and all are packed in box cars, and on flat cars, that are sidetracked not far from where the wheel moved by day and night, awaiting orders for shipment.—Chicago Tribune.

WITHOUT THE CONTRACTOR

The Public Works Method Pursued in London.

London (newspaper) keeps to the front the advantage of public bodies employinging direct labor. It has another excellent example this week. The Middlesex authority was desirous of repairing Chertsey bridge, but only one tender was received, and that, amounting to £8,448, was considered too large. The council thereupon decided to carry out the work under the superintendence of an architect—in fact, practically by direct labor. They accordingly invited tenders for prices to do the work under the architect's supervision, and got the whole executed for £4,969 18s. 5d., a little less than half the sum asked by the original contractor. This experience on the part of so very moderate a body as the Middlesex County council may (says our contemporary) possibly induce men like Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Autrobus to be less hasty in condemning the Works Department of London's council.—Reynolds' Newspaper.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, and in this way positively cures catarrh.

MOUNET-SULLY.

The Celebrated French Actor.

The features of Mounet-Sully are familiar to Canadians, as the great actor, during his American tour, played to delighted audiences in this country. Mounet-Sully mimics the passions to the life, and there is a subtlety, an intellectuality in his delineations which places him in the front rank of great players. Mounet-Sully is a patron of the famous "Vin Mariani," and it is thus that great actor speaks of it:—"When we drink it, we sing, are gay, we love, we dream of the future, of glory, of the infinite. In fact, nothing can be better for strengthening than 'Vin Mariani.'" And this is the universal testimony, that this famous tonic coca wine nourishes and strengthens when all else fails, building up the nervous and debilitated system, driving away the blues and all despondency, and giving a new lease of life to those who were disposed to cultivate a morbid pessimism. If you desire to know something about the celebrated persons who have spoken admiringly of "Vin Mariani," send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and they will send you an album containing their portraits, free.

PARIS AT NIGHT.

Something Altogether New in French Rascality.

A rather risky business was nipped in the bud the other day, says the Paris Figaro.

Two guardians of the peace—the euphonious name given the police in the French capital—slowly patrolling their beats on the Boulevard St. German, picked up an inebriate unable to proceed on his way and had just got ready to "run him in" when they were accosted by a smooth young man offering to take the drunkard home.

"He's a neighbor of ours, and I know him well," quoth the tender hearted Samaritan.

The two policemen gladly desisted and let the stranger help the drunkard away, but followed the two men with their eyes. At the corner of a side street they lost sight of them, but as they got up to the corner where they had seen the couple last a "dull thud" could be heard and they were just in time to see the guardian angel go through his victim's pockets, rifling them of their contents. He had no chance to get away, however, as a third watchman had been attracted to the spot by the noise caused by the poor drunkard's fall, and came running from the other side. A sharp whistle taught him that there was something up, and the next moment he threw his cane with unerring accuracy between the fleeing culprit's legs, bringing him to the ground. Once down there was no chance for him to get up, and ten minutes later he was entered at the "poste," as the police stations are called. Upon being searched several purses, four gold and two silver watches and eleven pieces of jewelry were found upon him, all apparently stolen that night.

The scoundrel confessed that he made a "specialty" of helping home late wanderers and that he had looked deeply in to the "cup that flows."

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS.

Separate tenders for removing city garbage for a period not exceeding twelve months by scowing said garbage out to sea, also for supplying forage for corporation horses for the year 1895, will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 11th instant., at 4 p.m.

Specifications may be seen and form of tender for forage obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.
Victoria B.C., February 6th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Notice to Tenderers for constructing Corporation Sidewalks for the year 1895, and for supplying Groceries to the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

Each tenderer for the said sidewalks is required to deposit a certified cheque or cash to the amount of $25 to entitle his tender to consideration.

Those who have tendered for supplying Groceries to the Home and who desire to ensure consideration to their tenders are requested to fill up a suplementary form which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Said deposit to be made and supplementary tenders delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before Monday, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m.

The lowest tender or any other in respect to the supplementary tender not necessarily accepted.

By order

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Victoria, Feb. 4, 1895. C.M.C.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
o68-tf City Engineer.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER—Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 59 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5735, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard Street on the first Friday of every month. All scotchmen are invited to join.
E. G. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Range, etc. Shipping supplies at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 136.

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S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale.
Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

W. T. HARDAKER,
AUCTIONEER.
Having leased the theatre and other premises adjoining my Auction Rooms, which gives me by far the largest and best appointed Auction Rooms in the city, I am prepared to handle Real Estate, Live Stock, Furniture and any saleable article to the best advantage. Liberal advances on consignments. Household goods, etc., bought outright for spot cash. Goods stored. All business strictly confidential.
77, 79, 81 Douglas St.

JEWELERS, ETC.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.
VICTORIA, B. C.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NOTICE

There will be a special meeting of the members of the Y. M. C. A. in their rooms, Broad street, on Monday evening, February 11th, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of important business.

LEWIS HALL,
President.

Victoria El. Ry. & Ltg. Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at Power House, Store street, Monday, February 11th at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving director's and auditor's reports and balance sheet for the past year; and for the election of directors for ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. J. JONES,
Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895. j26-td

Liberal Association.

A meeting of the Liberal Association will be held in Philharmonic Hall on

FRIDAY EVENING AT 8 P.M.

to discuss the resolutions passed at the meeting held in Vancouver last Saturday, and other business.

J. T. BETHUNE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD MEAL FOR 15 cents come to the Gem Restaurant, cor. Government and Johnson streets, in Victoria Hotel Block. Dinner from 11:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. E. G. Walker, Prop. 15-3t

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jars of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. d31-3m

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—At the Dog Show, purse containing $20. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with S. Matson, supt. j30-tf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—By a young woman, situation as nurse or general servant in a small family. Address S., Times office. 62t

GOOD PUSHING AGENTS wanted at once to sell Begg's History of British Columbia. Sure to sell. Live men or women liberally and fairly treated. Write to 121 Montreal street, Victoria, or call any time between 5 and 8 p.m. and get terms. f5-2w

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. feb2-in s wkly2m

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Ten ton choice mangles; $8 per ton. Hastie & Bannerman. f5-6t

FOR SALE—A good country hotel business close to town; $1,000 will purchase the stock, furniture, horse and buggy, cows, pigs, Poultry, etc. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.
The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
fel3 s,m,t&w 1y]

REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th.

THE DAILY TIMES
Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 26 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.. .. .. 25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.. .. .. $10.00
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

"THE OLD STORY."

Dominion ministers are going to and fro and walking up and down in Ontario with an energy and earnestness that may quite reasonably be taken as an indication of the general election's near approach. Their meetings are at times protracted even until midnight, and they use a multitude of words in the endeavor to induce the people to give them another five years at the treasury trough. Conservative papers parade the following extract from a speech by the Hon. Mr. Foster as giving the central idea of not only that gentleman's but all the ministers' oratorical effusions:

We, as Liberal-Conservatives, do not come to put anything new before the people. We come with fixed principles, with a policy which has been ours since 1878, and without a shadow of turning or variableness, which is ours now in principle and in fact. So that the man who attends this gathering to-night, or any other Liberal-Conservative meeting and expects to hear some startling announcement of some new policy will be disappointed. We have from 1878 daily until the present time been working out the policy, been steadily, and we think sensibly, proceeding upon these lines to the great good and the great expansion and the great development of the country in which we live; and we propose simply to say here and now that we are going to do the same just so long as the people of the country allow us, and we think they are quite willing to let us for a little while longer.

Mr. Foster is hardly within the lines of strict accuracy when he says there has been no shadow of turning or variableness in the Conservative policy, for he ought to remember that the government went before the people four years ago with the plea that they were negotiating for reciprocity with the United States and therefore ought to have a new lease of power. Their statement was false and their whole reciprocity scheme was a bogus one, but nevertheless it to all outward appearance added variety to the "old policy." Perhaps Mr. Foster means to say now that the government will not this time employ any trick or deception such as was used in 1891, but will depend wholly on the evident results of the N. P. for argument. There is at least honesty in this line of conduct, and so far it deserves commendation. But wherein lies the necessity of taking so much trouble to persuade the country that the N. P. has made it prosperous and is keeping it so. One might suppose that if the people are really prosperous they would feel it and would appreciate the benefits of the policy without any ministerial promptings. If the ministers have nothing new to tell their audiences they have a queer way of showing their confidence in the efficacy of the old story.

"CINCHING" THE PUBLIC.

Premier Davie must wonder at his own magnanimity in deciding that the municipalities already formed shall not be deprived of the railway taxes and that the robbery shall be confined to those yet to be formed. The moderation of the government in this instance seems wonderful indeed when their readiness to grab every possible source of taxation is considered. But the same moderation is not exercised when the advisability of "cinching" the cities in the interests of individual speculators is in question. Already Dr. Walkem has been enabled by the government majority to put Nanaimo under the harrow, one honorable exception on the government side being Mr. McGregor. The premier is determined to repeat the process in the case of Vancouver on the very thin pretext that "capitalists" must be protected. Mr. Davie has won distinction as a politician and a musician; he would appear now to have an opportunity of reaping fresh laurels as an author. He is for instance well qualified to write a work on "Political Piracy; or the Art of Encouraging Speculators to Prey on the Public." The premier in the meantime, might as well drop his "capital" subterfuge; it does not impose on anybody, and his followers in the house have no consciences that need salving.

MR. HEATH AND HIS PUPILS.

To the Editor: In your issue of February 4th we were much surprised by a singular statement made by Catherine D., to this effect: "True Mr. Heath is neither loved nor respected by his scholars."

We beg to inform Catherine D. that all the pupils of the high school are in a measure Mr. Heath's, as we change subjects every half hour—Mr. Heath teaching different subjects in different rooms.

We, as pupils of the high school, and therefore Mr. Heath's pupils, particularly desire to know the source of Catherine D.'s information. It is probably some "ill-used" (as she would term it) dunce, whose intellectual qualities Mr. Heath vainly endeavored to cultivate.

During the time that Mr. Heath was with us he gained the respect and esteem of the majority of the pupils. We cannot, like Catherine D., account for the sentiments of all Mr. H.'s pupils (dunces included), but can account for the greater number.

The purpose of this letter is to reveal to the public the feelings of the high school in general towards Mr. Heath.

"HAUD IGNOTA LOQUIMUR."

Victoria, Feb. 7.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT SHOOTS.

In France Things Are Arranged So That He Cannot Miss.

Yesterday M. Casimir-Perier, accompanied Captain Lagarenne, the master of his stables; M. Lafargue, his secretary, and having for his guests the foreign ambassadors now in Paris, went to shoot at Rambouillet.

Presidential shooting parties are, our Paris correspondent says, a survival of the old etiquette. They were ceremonies that M. Carnot went through with kindly politeness and exactly according to rule. M. Thiers would have none of them. Marshal MacMahon liked them less than his informal shooting parties, at which there were no beaters and dogs only were employed to pick up the game. Grevy found more pleasure in them than any other president. He was fond of conversation, fond of country sports and a crack shot.

The presidential parties invited to Rambouillet go there by train early in the morning. They are formal affairs, and official personages alone or foreign princes are invited to them. Notice is previously sent to the forest guard of the date on which the president and his guests are to come down. Guns are to be prepared and the game is driven into a pegged-out space in the preserves. The servants of the Elysee take down plate, porcelain and glass for a cold dejeuner a la fourchette, which MM. Potel and Chabot and the president's chef prepared. This repast precedes the shooting and is served in a pavilion or box near the pheasant preserves.

The place where the game is driven is a copse with parallel green alleys. Each guest has an alley. Care is taken to drive the greatest quantity of game into that of the personage to whom the president wishes to be most civil. He has only to blaze away to slaughter. A woodranger at his elbow supplies him with cartridges and another makes a list of the birds and rabbits that he kills. The tough birds and rabbits go to the hospitals, the others are sent in a basket to the person who shoots them.

Marshal MacMahon kept very little of his own share of the game for himself. M. Grevy sent a part of his to his brother. Reserved a large part for the Elysee, and caused the rest to be sent to hospitals. M. Carnot gave all he shot to the poor.—London Daily News.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Dr. Walkem's Amendments to the Waterworks Bill Condemned.

Nanaimo, Feb. 7.—An inquest was held on the body of Joseph Wilson yesterday by Dr. Davis, coroner. Dr. McKechnie stated he had made a post mortem examination and found deceased had water on the brain. He said a shock from an electric wire or from any other cause would hasten death.

Mr. Hubbard, electrician, stated that the voltage used was only 250 and that 800 volts was the lowest that had ever been known to kill a man. None of the witnesses saw him touch the wire. The jury returned a verdict that deceased had come to his death from natural causes.

Diver Llewllyn made an examination of the bottom of the harbor where the Peter Jebsen grounded and found it to be perfectly flat for quite a distance. On this account the vessel sustained no damage.

Dr. Walkem has a letter attacking Ald. Taggart in last evening's Free Press. The action taken by the doctor in regard to the water works bill is being condemned by both opposition and government supporters.

There are already close on seven hundred entries for the poultry show next week. An additional prize has been sent from the ministry of the local house for a competition and it is well worth winning. Mr. J. Hunter has made arrangements for a train service to connect Nanaimo and Wellington during the week of the show.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A Large Number of Cases for the Sitting of the County Court.

The usual monthly sitting of the county court opened this morning with Mr. Justice Drake presiding. The list is an unusually long one and the sitting will not likely be finished inside of a couple of days. Jones and Knox afforded some amusement to the court and spectators. The plaintiff claimed $12, the price of a shot gun loaned to the defendant, who, he alleged, agreed to pay $12 in case the gun was not returned. Mr. Elliott appeared for the plaintiff and the defendant conducted his own defence and he and the plaintiff did considerable cross firing on cross examination. Mr. Knox took the stand and denied ever having borrowed either a gun or rifle. Much dispute then arose as to whether it was a gun or a rifle and the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning when the plaintiff intends to have his mother give evidence on his behalf and the defendant also promises to bring some witnesses. His Lordship intimated that perjury was being committed by someone.

Wilkerson vs. Harrison & Walkley, is now being tried. The plaintiff, James Wilkerson, is suing the defendants for $500 damages sustained by him from a fall into an open sewer at the corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets on the night of the first of October. The defendants are contractors and the hole was on their work. The plaintiff says the hole was carelessly covered and improperly guarded, while the defence say that the hole was well fenced off and lighted and that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. There are several witnesses on both sides and a decision will not likely be reached to-night. Mr. Archer Martin for the plaintiff and Mr. G. E. Powell for the defendants.

FAME BY ACCIDENT.

How It Came Fortuitously to Bastien Lepage.

The great French painter, Bastien Lepage, who died lately, was pursued by unmerciful disaster through his youth in his efforts to study art. His mother worked in the fields to keep the sickly boy at school. At fifteen he went alone to Paris, starved for seven years, painted without success, but still painted. He had just finished a picture to send to the Salon, when Paris was besieged, and he rushed with his comrades to the trenches.

On the first day a shell fell into his studio and destroyed his picture, and another shell fell at his feet, wounding him. He was carried home, and lay ill and idle for two years. Then he returned to Paris, and, reduced to absolute want, painted cheap fans for a living. One day a manufacturer of some patent medicine ordered a picture from him to illustrate its virtues. Lepage, who was always sincere, gave his best work to this advertisement. He painted a landscape in the April sunlight; the leaves of tender green quivered in the breeze; a group of beautiful young girls gathered around a fountain, from which the Elixir of Youth sprang in a bubbling stream. Lepage believed there was real merit in it.

"Let me offer it at the Salon?" he asked his patron.

The manufacturer was delighted.

"But first paint a rainbow arching over the fountain," he said, "with the name of my medicine upon it." Lepage refused. "Then I will not pay you a sou for the picture." The price of the picture meant bread for months, and the painter had long needed bread. The chance of admission to the Salon was small. He hesitated. Then he silenced his hunger and hurried the picture to the Salon. It was admitted. Its great success insured Lepage a place in public recognition and his later work a place among the greatest of living artists.

AWAY TOO LONG.

Tried the Enoch Arden Act, But It Was a Failure.

Thirty-three years ago Jotham Fox disappeared from Wolcott, N. Y., leaving a wife and three small children. Besides these little Foxes, however, he left nothing to comfort his afflicted wife, neither gold nor lands, nor, it must be admitted, even a spotless reputation. The other night he came back, old, bent and decrepit, but still without the ducats or the character. In their stead he carried a tin box containing a choice assortment of essences and essential oils, such as are sold to farmers' wives by itinerant venders, and in his head unnumbered volumes of traditional history.

He had been throughout the length and breadth of our country and even in foreign parts and roamed as free as an Arab or a tramp, had lived in the wigwam of the aborigines and dwelt in the canvas wagon and white tent of the Romany. Only a few of the most venerable citizens remembered him.

His wife had struggled along bravely in poverty for so many years that she felt quite capable of caring for herself unaided for the remainder of her allotted span, while for the best reasons she doubted both the permanency and value of his assistance. She merely came to the door, listened calmly to his greeting, and then firmly closed it in his face, leaving him out in the cold. He then went to Milton Wadsworth's, where, after some questioning, he was recognized and admitted.

The old man spent the night there, giving long accounts of his marvellous adventures till the family retired. For several days thereafter he lingered about the neighborhood, selling his wares, then disappeared as silently as he came. Whence he came and whither he went no one knows. No one, however, thinks of blaming the wife, Hannah Fox, for her conduct.

At the time of her desertion she was left with a babe in arms and two other children scarcely more than babes. She was domiciled in a sheepfold, through which the angry blasts of winter blew at will. Being proud as well as energetic she refused all offers of assistance, and, though in dire need, managed to exist until spring, when she went to Red Creek and learned the tailor's trade.

There she lived for many years in comparative comfort, but, though she never afterward, till last Friday, heard of her recreant spouse, she did not re-marry. Now, at the age of 80 years, she lives with her grandson in a neat little frame house on the plank road, one mile east of this village. She is a devout member of the Methodist church, and is as upright, both mentally and physically, as she was 30 years ago. She does not regard the appearance of her long lost husband in the light of a blessing at all, but feels very sensitive on the subject.—Rochester Democrat.

OBEYING ORDERS.

A Young Sub Lieutenant and His Fiance Outwit a Colonel.

A young sub-lieutenant in India left his regiment on sick leave and put up at the best hotel not a hundred miles from Poona, where he was immediately smitten by the attractions of a lovely maiden who was staying there. He proposed, was accepted, and the day was fixed. The colonel, however, disapproved of sub-lieutenants getting married, and particularly of the "sub" in question. As he happened to be a friend of the young man's father, he thought to prevent the marriage of the fond couple by sending a peremptory telegram couched in the following words: "Join at once."

The son of Mars was in despair. He presented himself before his intended with the fatal missive in his hand, and anything but a look of pleasure on his countenance; but the lady was equal to the occasion.

With a blush of maiden simplicity and virgin innocence, she cast her eyes upon the ground and said:

"Dear me, I am glad your colonel approves of the match! But what a hurry he is in! I don't think I can get ready so soon, but I'll do my best; because, of course, love, the command of your colonel must be obeyed."

The young warrior was puzzled.

"Don't you see, my darling," he said, "that this confounded message puts a stopper to our plans? You don't seem to understand the telegram. He says peremptorily, 'Join at once.'"

The lady's blushes redoubled; but with a look of arch simplicity, she raised her lovely eyes to her finace, and replied, "It is you, my darling, who don't seem to understand it. Your colonel says plainly, 'Join at once.'—by which, of course, he means, get married immediately. What else can he possibly mean?"

A look of intelligence replaced the air of bewilderment on the young hero's classic features; he accepted the explanation, and was enabled to answer the colonel's telegram 48 hours afterwards in these words: "Your orders were obeyed. We were joined at once."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions.
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. *

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

on February 12 at the usual hour and place.

—Cuttlery. Sheffield cutlery of all kinds at Fox's, 78 Government St. *

—The regular monthly meeting of the school board will take place on Wednesday.

—His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney will open the exhibition of the Nanaimo Poultry club next week.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store. *

—A first class concert and entertainment will be given at Colquitz hall, Carey road, to-morrow evening.

—Negus cloth is used for covering chairs, lounges, window seats, etc., and is very effective. Weiler Bros. *

—The Jubilee Hospital board will meet

—No. 1 company, B. C. B. G. A., will drill to-night and on Tuesday next will march out.

—A concert and entertainment will be held in Colquitz hall, Carey road, on Friday evening. Buss leaves transfer stables at 8 o'clock.

—H. B. Smith, C. E., of the firm of Keefer & Smith, has been elected a member of the council of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

—The new march composed by Leader Finn is called "Col. Prior's March," and will be played for the first time at the drill shed on Saturday night. It is said to be very pretty by those who have heard it.

—J. G. French of this city has returned from the old country with a collection of ferrets, sporting dogs, guinea pigs, Persian cats, pigeons, etc. He came home from Vancouver last night with his zoo, and will go at once to his farm at Otter point.

—Keep out of trouble by using W. J. Pendray's tree spray and whale oil soap. A timely application of the spray will free your fruit trees from all the pests that are ruining them. 25 Humboldt street, Victoria. *

—William Ahearn and James Mulcahy of this city have assumed the proprietorship of the Carter House on Broad street, and will re-open it on Saturday. The new proprietors are well known residents of this city.

—There is to be a meeting of those interested in fruit at Nanaimo to-morrow. A number of the members of the board of horticulture, and R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, will attend. The meeting will be held at the city hall.

—Following are names of the pupils of Cedar Hill school who averaged 50 per cent. or more during January: Maggie Glendinning 74.9, Archie McRae 64.7, John Leeming 64.4, Harry Gartley 62, Julia Glendinning 56.1. Average atendance for the month 42.

—The Sons and Daughters of St. George will give a masquerade ball at A. O. U. W. hall on the night of the 14th instant. Richardson's orchestra will furnish the music and there will be prizes for the best dressed lady and gentleman and the best sustained character.

—The Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. met yesterday afternoon with Mrs. McGregor, recently elected president, in the chair. It was decided to give a clothes-pin and shingle social on the 20th instant. Twenty new members were admitted to the Y. M. C. A. last week.

—Thomas C. Sorby, honorary secretary of the Perry Creek Gold Mining Company, has presented to the board of trade a very fine specimen of gold from the company's mine adjacent to the B. C. Southern railway's proposed line. The specimen weighs upwards of half an ounce.

—Mr. Kellie has introduced a bill in the legislature which provides that all wages due or accruing for labor performed within the province shall be paid for in the lawful money of Canada, or that declared to be legal tender by the statutes of the Dominion of Canada defining the same, and no other, and shall be paid at the place where such labor is employed, or at the nearest practicable point within the province. Every violation of the act shall be punished, upon summary conviction on information or complaint before any justice of the peace with cost, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each separate violation, to be levied by distress, or in default of payment, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days.

—J. Johnston, agent for books, papers, engineers' materials, stationery, Kirk block, Douglas street. *

—The big ostrich feather fan which adorns the bar at the Grotto is to be raffled on Saturday night.

—The city council are visiting the Jubilee and infectious diseases hospitals this afternoon in a body.

—Art feltings in a variety of colors lately received, also a big line of inexpensive lace curtains. Weiler Bros. *

—The cheapest grocery, 165 1-2 Douglas street, second house from Chatham, sells Pratt's Astral coal oil for $1.40. *

—Yucca Root Toilet Soaps, free from animal fats, at Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street. Ask for free sample. *

—Ladies who left dishes at the assembly hall on the occasion of the recent clarity ball can have them on application to Mrs. D. W. Higgins at her home.

—Hon. Mr. Davie has introduced a bill in the legislature entitled an act respecting overholding tenants. It makes provision for bringing to trial of cases in which tenants remain in possession of premises after having received notice to quit.

—A Vancouver dispatch says: "The Canadian Pacific railway has been put to great inconvenience owing to the snow in the mountains. Through trains have never been more than 15 hours late. On a big slide at Clan William a few days ago one thousand men were employed continually for two days."

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. *

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria. *

—There will no doubt be a very large attendance at the "at home" in aid of Jubilee Hospital at A. O. U. W. hall. The ladies of the auxiliary are striving very hard to make it a success and the affair should be given the freest patronage. The programme has been very carefully arranged, and there will be good music for the dancing. The matter of refreshments has also been given attention.

—Columbia lodge, No. 2, I. O. G. T., will hold its 25th anniversary supper on Wednesday evening next. The lodge was organized in 1870, and has been in a very flourishing state ever since it was organized, never more so than at present. It has accomplished much good work in its time, and the anniversary supper will be a most pleasant affair. The arrangements are in the hands of a strong committee, the members of which will see that their part of the work is well done. It is expected that there will be a very large attendance at the banquet.

—By a bill introduced in the legislature yesterday by Hon. Mr. Davie, the lieut.-governor in council may divide the province into districts with convenient limits, which districts shall be called "petty sessional ditricts," and may either use the counties established by the "county definition act, 1893," or sub-divisions thereof, or areas created independently of such counties. The executive may also make provision for systematic and concerted action between justices residing within any division and for the organization of the division, including the fixing of times and places for meetings of the justices, the business to be transacted at such meetings and the notices thereof. The function required to be performed by justices of any portions of the province may be assigned to the justices residing within the petty sessional division within which the matter in question may arise or require to be determined. The justices of a division duly organized when holding a petty session, for which purpose two shall form a quorum, shall have the powers of a magistrate under the small debts act, 1895. All regulations made hereunder and the names and boundaries of all divisions constituted shall be published in the British Columbia Gazette, and such regulations when so published shall have the force of law.

—Single Tax hall was crowded last night. An address was delivered by William Berridge on "Evolution or Revolution." The lecture was an intellectual treat. The rise and the fall of some of the powerful nations of antiquity were considered, and the causes of their downfall consequent upon the violation of natural laws of justice which must be the basis of all governments if they are to endure. To save civilization from the fate of the nations of antiquity, the great inequalities which now exist between the rich and the poor must be swept away. Referring to the French revolution he argued that revolutions do not cure social and political injustice. To resist evolution is to invite revolution, and, in closing he said single tax was the only reform which can effectually place man in that position in which he may be considered free. The present laws, which govern the production and distribution of wealth, have produced a condition of affairs in which man is in a more unfortunate position than were the chattel slaves of the South. An interesting discussion followed, and the meeting was closed by a new song along Single Tax lines to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," the solo of which was sung by Mr. T. Howell. The audience joined in the chorus. Next meeting Mr. James A. Cohen will deliver a lecture on the "Elementary Principles of Single Tax."

—Robert Hatcher, who left his horse untied, was convicted in police court this morning of an infraction of the street by-law and fined $5.

—Sergeant Levin, after having been confined to his room for a month with a severe attack of bronchitis, was seen on the street to-day.

—The Umatilla arrived in port last night after a good voyage up from San Francisco. She had a large number of passengers and 60 tons of freight.

—Charlie Ring, a Chinaman who peddled fish without a license, was convicted of an infraction of the revenue by-law and fined $5 by Magistrate Macrae. He was also taxed $1 for costs.

—The Salvaton Army continue to feed between forty and fifty hungry men a day. Work has been secured for four or five at full wages and others have been given temporary employment.

—H. E. W. Taylor, the ex-naval officer before police court for vagrancy, was up for sentence this morning. Magistrate Macrae ordered him imprisoned for a month. An effort was made to straighten Taylor up without sending him to jail but it seems rather a hard matter to accomplish.

—There is no poor work done where our clothes come from. You'll find substantial linings in every coat; you'll find strong pockets in every pair of pants and if you trade with us for a single year you'll need strong pants pockets to carry what you've saved. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—The sealing schooner Enterprise cleared this afternoon. She will probably go to sea to-night or early in the morning. The Florence Smith and the Wanderer are the only two sealers now left in port. The Florence Smith will likely go out in a week or two, but the Wanderer will remain in port until May.

—Ald. Bragg has placed the following notice on the bulletin board at the city hall: "I shall move at the next regular meeting of the council that the city engineer be instructed to insert a clause in all contracts that may be let by the city council during the year 1895 to the effect that nine hours constitute a day's work at the current rate of wages."

—The Northern Pacific liner Sikh sailed from Tacoma direct yesterday morning, carrying 2500 tons of flour, two car loads of condensed milk, two car loads of brass plates and tubings, two cars of electrical machinery and four car loads of lumber. The milk and machinery go to Japan. Her passengers included a returning English merchant, two Japanese women and one man and three Chinese. There are seven car loads of cotton on the way to Tacoma from Cairo, Ill., for shipment on the steamship Tacoma, the next vessel of the line to arrive.

—George Smith, a vagrant and mendicant, was convicted of begging yesterday morning in the city police court, but it was decided to give him a chance to leave town. He seemed perfectly willing to do his part, for at three o'clock yesterday afternoon he was found comfortably coiled up on a brake beam awaiting the departure of the E. & N. train for Nanaimo. He was placed under arrest by Special Constable Carroll, and at the police station was boked for attempting to steal a ride. He will very likely not be given a chance to leave this time.

—The hearing of the charges of gross indecency and assault preferred against James M. Morrison took place before Magistrate Macrae yesterday afternoon. It resulted in the full identification of the accused and the entire substantiation of the charges. The magistrate granted a remand in the cases until Saturday to allow of an inquiry into the sanity of the accused, at the request of Richard Elliott. Morrison made quite a disturbance at the city lockup this morning, and Jailer Mitten placed him in one of the cages upstairs. He threatened to fight his way out of the place, and it was regarded as wise to keep him closely confined.

—A meeting of Congregationalists was held last night at 90 North Chatham street to take into consideration the question of organizing a Congregational church in this city. The meeting was well attended and considerable interest was manifested by those present. Mr. D. Spragge was appointed chairman and Mr. William Scowcroft secretary. The latter was instructed to write to Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Winnipeg, for information bearing on the subject and a committee was appointed to make inquiry as to a suitable meeting place, after which the meeting was adjourned, to be called again by the chairman on receipt of the information required.

—The Canadian-Australian liner Warrimoo is due here on Saturday. Particular importance is attached to her arrival by reason of the fact that she will bring three days' later advices from Honolulu than was brought by the steamship Australia. When the latter vessel left the Hawaiian capital there was tremendous excitement over the abdication of Queen Lil, and there was all manner of speculation as to what would be done with her. It is expected that the Warrimoo will bring some definite news on that point. The ship has a very good cargo of freight and a number of passengers aboard. She is scheduled to reach Vancouver on Sunday.

Brief Locals.

—The schooner Puritan, in charge of Captain Ides Woodward and manned by an entire Indian crew, cleared Tuesday from the custom house, says the Port Townsend Leader. She will hunt seals off Cape Flattery.

—A circular has been received at the office of the United States consulate here that the skins of cattle, buffalo, sheep and horses from Europe, Asia and Africa or Australia will have to be disinfected before passing into the United States. Canada is not named.

—There have been rumors around the city this afternoon in the Heath case. It is reported that Mr. Heath has had his certificate suspended, some say for a year. Dr. Pope, superintendent of education, when questioned, said he knew nothing officially.

—The new schooner Queen City, is sailing from Vancouver to the Cape on her way to Kobe with a cargo of lumber, and will thereby save a neat bill for towage. The Queen City will load rice at Kobe for Manilla and at Manilla will take a cargo of sugar for Vancouver again. This arrangement as to charters is seldom made, and the voyage should prove very profitable for the owners of the Queen City.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

W. J. JEFFREE,

The Golden Rule Clothing Store,

....HAS REMOVED....

From the Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. to

77 GOVERNMENT STREET,

Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

TO PROTECT ourselves and INSURE that you get the quality we advertise.

Blue Cross ...Tea

Is packed in lead packets ½ and 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. tins.

TAKE NO OTHER.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company

... ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER ...

Turkeys, live .....19c. per lb
Turkeys, dressed .....20c. per lb
Geese from.....$1.25 to $1.50 each
Ducks .....$1.25 per pair
Chickens from.....80c. to $1 per pair
Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

C. H. STICKELS ....

ROOMS: 19 to 22 .... Board of Trade Building.

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Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

VERY GOOD MUSIC.

The Second Concert of the Arion Club at Institute Hall.

A select and appreciative audience attended the Arion club concert at Institute Hall last night. William Greig, the leader of the club, received merited credit for the harmonious blending of the voices in chorus work. A distinct improvement was observable. The chorus was stronger and more evenly balanced than heretofore. The Huntsman's Song opened the programme. The piece is bright and lively and was well received. Wagner's Flying Dutchman is a sea song par excellence, and full force was thrown into the rendition. A Swedish song, soft and low, the composition of Hugo Jungst, was then heard. The audience was delighted with Charlie Kingsley's ballad, "The Song of the Little Baltung." Mr. E. H. Russell took the part of Alaric, Mr. H. Kent, Athanaric, and Mr. J. H. Floyd the Kaiser. Mr. Kent's rendition of the song of the dying Goth was applauded heartily. In the song "Soft the Glassy Waves are Flowing," the voice of Mr. Goodwin in the solo was heard to good advantage. "The Hunter's Joy" by Astholz, is a spirited production and was done justice to by the quartette, J. Kingham, S. Y. Wootton, William Muir and E. Grizzelle.

Miss E. J. Walker gave musical selections; Weber's Polacco Brilliante and Raff's La Fileuse were excellently executed. The "Evening Song" and an "Italian Salad" are pieces of much merit, and the concluding production "At Sea," from Longfellow's "Golden Legend," is an arrangement of pretty music in a pretty manner. The club is to be praised for the good programme it is producing.

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. 15-1m

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Amendments Inserted in the Nanaimo Waterworks Bill by Dr. Walkem.

Number of Bills Advanced During the Afternoon and Evening Sessions.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

Mr. Kellie introduced a bill to regulate the payment of wages.

On consideration of the report of the Nanaimo City water works bill Dr. Walkem moved his amendments which would prevent the city of Nanaimo from undertaking the work in connection with their water works system until they had either purchased the works of the company or had received a refusal of the company. There were a number of clauses in the amendment, and he moved them clause by clause. The first clause moved was: "3. No by-law for the purpose of constructing any water works for the city of Nanaimo shall be passed firstly, until estimates of the intended expenditure have been published once a week for one month; secondly, until the same shall have received the assent of the electors, as provided by the municipal act. If the proposed by-law is rejected by the electors, no other by-law for the same purpose shall be submitted to the electors for a period of twelve months."

Dr. Walkem spoke at some length in favor of the amendment, following up the old argument of the attorney-general that cities should not be allowed to enter into competition with companies that had expended money on works in the cities.

Hon. Col. Baker supported the amendment, and contended that because cities had previously not undertaken public works such as water works they should not do it now.

Mr. McGregor pointed out that a resolution had been passed by the council of Nanaimo opposing the bill.

The amendment was carried, Mr McGregor being the only government member to vote against it.

The other amendments follow:

"6. In case there is any water company incorporated and carrying on their business within the limits of the said city, the council shall not pass any by-law for the purpose of constructing any such works, or by virtue of which the city shall become a competitor in the business carried on by such company, or any of them or in any other manner exercise the powers conferred by the two preceding sections, until such council has by by-law fixed the price which they will offer for the property of the company or companies whose operations will be interfered with, or until thirty days have elapsed after notice of such price has been communicated to such company or companies:

"a. Upon such by-law being passed and notice thereof given to the said company or companies, who may either accept or refuse the same, or give notice to the council that they will require the purchase price of their property to be submitted to arbitration:

"b. In case the notice referred to in the preceding clause is given by such company or companies, the price to be paid for such property shall be referred to the award of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the parties giving the notice, one by the council, and the third to be either agreed upon between the arbitrators apointed by the parties or to be named by a judge of the supreme court of British Columbia, and thereupon the arbitration shall proceed, and the provisions of the arbitration act, 1893 shall apply to such arbitration in all matters not herein specifically provided for:

"c. In the event of such company or companies to whom such notice is given accepting the price fixed by the said by-law, or in the event of an award being made under the arbitration hereinbefore referred to, such price shall be paid or secured before any further proceedings are taken by the council under the powers contained in the preceding five subsections of this act:

"d. If such company or companies refuse the price offered by the city, or if at the expiration of thirty days from the time that notification of the price offered has been delivered, they fail to accept such price, or require an arbitration as aforesaid, then the council may proceed forthwith to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the preceding five subsections of this act."

Mr. Sword moved an amendment to the amendment to strike out the word property where it appears and insert the words: "Works or stock."

Mr. Sword's amendment was defeated and the original amendment was adopted, Mr. McGregor again being the only government member to vote against it.

On motion to go into committee on the Vancouver city act amendment bill, Mr. Cotton rose to a point of order. The premier had given notice of amendments to the bill similar to the ones just inserted in the Nanaimo city water works bill. The amendments were entirely outside the scope of the bill, and he contended that they were out of order. The bill was a private one and the promoters should have been given notice of the amendments, so that they could have appeared against them. He quoted a number of authorities to show that the amendments were out of order.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that the bill partook more of the nature of a public measure than it did of a private measure. If the bill was withdrawn the government would introduce a similar amendment to the general municipal act, making the provision applicable to Vancouver. He held that there was a similar provision in the original charter of Vancouver applying to gas and water companies. He admitted that a deputation from the Vancouver city council had waited on the government to oppose the bill, and the government promised to modify the amendments.

The speaker ruled the amendments in order, and Mr. Cotton consequently asked that the bill be laid over.

The house went into committee Mr. Kellie in the chair, on the Stave river power company's bill.

Mr. Sword moved the following amendments, which were agreed to:

"21. The powers granted by section 17 of this act shall not be used in such a manner as that the said river shall be rendered unsuitable for the purpose of floating timber or logs thereon, and at all points where the company shall construct any dam, raceway, or other works, the company shall provide such slides or flumes as may be neccessary to carry said olgs or timber over or past such dams, raceways or works."

"Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to give the company any exclusive privilege as to generating or supplying power within the area specified."

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The house went into committee on the New Westminster act amendment bill. Reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to organize districts for sessions of justices of peace. Read a first time.

Mr. Eberts moved that a select committee consisting of Messrs. Booth, Smith, Kidd, Hume and the mover be appointed to inquire into the complaint of W. P. Baker and sons, with reference to their pre-emption claim at Gower point, with authority to call for persons and papers, and report to this house. Agreed to.

The house went into committee on the assessment act amendment bill. The debate was continued on Hon. Mr. Turner's amendment providing that the province should collect taxes on railways in municipalities, if the bonds of such railways are guaranteed by the province.

Hon. Mr. Turner withdrew his amendment and Hon. Mr. Davie introduced one providing that municipalities formed in the future should not collect taxes on railways, the tax to be paid to the province.

The clause will not affect municipalities already formed.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Williams moved an amendment providing that an assessor in sending out notices shall state what mortgages are assessed.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill was reported complete.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a return from the inspector of cattle.

The house rose at 5.30.

EVENING SESSION.

On consideration of the report on the land bill Mr. Adams moved the following amendment:

"8. Actual settlers east of the Cascade range may have the privilege of purchasing of the unreserved and unsurveyed crown lands of the province 320 acres adjoining their holdings, providing the land is unfit for cultivation.

Mon. Mr. Martin moved an amendment to the amendment providing that the chief commissioner of lands and works is to decide whether the land is fit for agriculture.

Mr. Adams' motion was adopted without Mr. Martin's amendment.

Further consideration of the report was adjourned.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the horticultural board bill, which gives the board power to establish quarantine stations where fruit trees shall be inspected and also fixing inspection fees.

Read a second time.

The house went into committee on the charitable societies incorporation bill.

Mr. Mutter moved an amendment limiting the amount of land that any one charitable society shall have exempt to 5000 acres.

Mr. Mutter explained that his intention was that no denomination should hold more than 5000 acres, no matter how many corporations they divided themselves into.

Mr. Kitchen moved that the committee rise

The motion was lost.

After a long discussion Mr. Mutter withdrew his amendment.

Mr. McPherson moved an amendment providing that none of the lands shall be exempt from taxation.

The amendment was adopted, as was also one changing the title of the bill from charitable to religious corporations act.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The house adjourned at 10.30.

A VAGARY OF SCIENCE.

Alcohol a Condiment—Its Results—The Effect of Small Things.

Among condiments alcohol must be reckoned. It is a pluralist condiment, however, and—it goes without saying—it is a dangerous condiment in more ways than one. A good deal that has been said about alcohol might be urged against other condiments. Mustard, for example, if mixed with water and freely taken, produces vomiting and occasionally inflammation of the intestinal mucuous membrane. Salt, even, under circumstances when not counterbalanced by vegetable juices, induces a disease of hideous type.

In respect of alcohols, the result of their employment depends on the quantity and quality taken. Alcohol given quickly and in large doses is a deadly poison. Diluted alcohol taken slowly and repeatedly during the day irritates the mucuous membrane of the stomach and secondarily the neighboring organs, and does violence to the delicate tissues. The nearer the fluid is to "absolute" alcohol the more injurious it is likely to prove. But the combination of alcohol with other substances—besides water—modifies its effect in some instance for the better, in others for the worse.

In looking through a pair of spectacles, the glasses of which are tinted with one metal, the world seems of a fire tint, with another metal the world seems cold and ghastly, frozen and dead. Infinitesimal quantities of added matter, so to speak, entirely alter the properties of the man.

The domain of the infinitely minute is a broad one. It was lately stated at a scientific meeting that a single drop of ether thrown on the floor of the laboratory would entirely prevent the success of experiments illustrative of certain electrical phenomena. A pin hole in the door of a photographer's "developing" room will ruin his freshly taken plates.

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New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the —— and —— of each month at —— o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

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8 30 pm	Lv	M 1	...	*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt.	Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	...	Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...	*Tacoma...	M1	Lv	8 00 am

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TIME TABLE NO. 23.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. Daily	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No 2 Pass. Daily
Arr. 12.00	Victoria.	Dep. 3.00 P.M.
11.56	Russell's	3.04
11.46	Esquimalt.	3.14
11.43	Gorge.	3.17
11.40	Parson's Bridge.	3.20
11.33	Cedar Hill.	3.27
11.23	Cadboro Bay.	3.37
11.20	Strawberry Vale.	3.40
10.50	Summit Siding.	4.10
10.30	Shawnigan Lake.	4.30
10.23	Cobble Hill.	4.37
10.08	McPherson's.	4.52
9.58	Kokelah.	5.02
9.53	Duncan's.	5.07
9.45	Westholme.	5.15
9.35	Chemainus.	5.25
9.19	Oyster Bay Siding.	5.41
9.08	Oyster Bay.	5.52
8.50	Nanaimo.	6.10
Dep. 8.00	Wellington.	Arr. 7.00

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Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

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QUEEN LIL'S ABDICATION

Her Action Discussed by Minister Thurston at Washington.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Members of the house to-day expressed gratification that ex-Queen Liliuokalani had abdicated her rights to the throne and the opinion was general that her action would give greater stability to the republic.

Caminetti, of California, speaking in reference to the Hawaiian news received to-day, said that Wilcox, the chief of the conspirators who recently attempted to overthrow the government, was more to be feared than the queen. The queen, he said, could only exert her personal influence as a member of the royal family. Wilcox, on the other hand, represented the element in the Islands which believed in Hawaii for the Hawaiians. Caminetti was disposed to believe that the new republic was not as strong as had been thought. He spoke of Claus Spreckels' recent denunciation of the ruling party there as an oligarchy, and inasmuch as Mr. Spreckels had uttered these statements openly and without any action being taken against him by the government, the presumption was that President Dole and his cabinet feared to proceed against him because of his influence on the island. In conclusion, however, Mr. Caminetti said that the promptness with which the government had acted with reference to the recent uprising would no doubt greatly strengthen it at home and abroad.

Minister Thurston was entirely noncommittal in regard to the probable outcome of events in Honolulu. He read the telegraphic reports of the United Press with much interest, but declined to discuss the probable fate of the conspirators now being tried by court martial. In reference to the renunciation of sovereign rights by the ex-queen, Mr. Thurston intimated that the procedure was entirely in line with historical precedents. When a king became obnoxious and met with resistance there was no delay in promises of better conduct and in agreeing to anything to get out of present difficulties. It was evident from Mr. Thurston's manner that he had no great confidence in the professions of loyalty made by the ex-queen. He had received no information direct from his government, and had only the press dispatches. The question of the propriety of trying the prisoners by court martial instead of by the civil courts was one he could not discuss as it was a matter for the home authorities to determine in the light of developments on the island. He was curious to know what the sentiment of the people of this country would be in case the Hawaiian government decided to banish Liliuokalani. There was no great danger from the royalists, but the future of the country would have to be made secure. Mr. Thurston would not express an opinion as to whether harsh proceedings would be necessary. The next steamer, he said, would probably bring some decisive and definite news as to the course that the government had decided upon.

SAMOAN CLAIMS.

Germany Gets By Far the Best of the Bargain.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The Post, the favorite organ of the foreign office, says today: "The tripartite land committee in Samoa has concluded its work. The result is that the German claims are almost completely recognized and the excessive demands of the British and Americans only to a moderate extent. The districts granted to the Germans are far better suited to cultivation than are the others. According to the Post seventy-five thousand acres were allotted to the Germans, thirty-six thousand to the English and twenty-one thousand to the Germans. This allotment gave the Germans 75 per cent. of their claims and the English four per cent. and the Americans three per cent.

COLOMBIA REVOLUTIONISTS.

They Claim to Have Secured Means to Carry On the Fight.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Tribune tomorrow will say that private cable advices received in this city and information gathered here show that the revolutionists in Colombia have secured $1,000,000 from outside to carry on the fight. This with the money they had already secured, will do much towards supplying them with the sinews of war, which the government party so sadly lack. From authoritative sources it is learned that President Perez, now exiled from Colombia, whose son United States Minister McKinney took out of the clutches of the Colombia authorities, maintaining that he was an American citizen, and other wealthy exiles and their sympathisers have been able to realize the amount mentioned, in this country, Spain, Germany, France and Costa Rica.

It is rumored that a ship is on the way from the North Sea to Colombian waters to attack the coast forts and assist Barenquilla by ascending the Magdalena river. In spite of the Colombia government's telegrams, which have been contradictory, it is known that the Venezuelan government will not put itself out of the way to apprehend the conspirators against Colombia, so long as they keep within the bounds of Venezuelan law. The government cablegrams confirm the news of the fight for the possession of the roads from Honda and Girardot to Bogota. A business man who is in constant communication with Colombia says: "The government cables say that ninety rebels were killed between Honda and Facatatina, and, while they admit losses on the government side, they do not explain how General Reyes, who with General Morgan was only on Friday on his way from Bogota to Girardot, got to a point between Honda and Facatatina, which would take a week's march to reach, owing to the fact that the trails, where they exist at all, are very steep, and the further fact that there is no road connecting the Girardot and Honda roads to the river, except down the Magdalena, and then up in the Andes again."

Private advices show that the revolutionists are growing more hopeful every day, and think that by separating the Roman Catholic church from the government of the republic they will be able to place their country in a comparatively advanced position, similar to that of Mexico. The church, headed by the Archbishop of Bogoto, is a strong ally of the government party. Mails received recently in this city from Colombia show undeniable signs of having been tampered with.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION.

Arrangements Being Made for a Conference of Delegates.

Hobarttown, Tasmania, Feb. 6. The premiers' conference has approved the federation bill drawn by Premier G. Turner, of Victoria, and Premier C. C. Kingston, of South Australia. Premier G. S. Reid, of New South Wales, will introduce the bill in the assembly at Sydney. After its passage it will be submitted to the other assemblies. The title is "The Australasian federation enabling bill." The bill provides for a convention which shall draft a federal constitution, ten delegates being elected by popular vote in each colony. When three or more colonies shall have chosen their delegates the convention shall be called, and after framing the constitution shal adjourn to allow the colonies time to criticize the document. After final amendment and adoption the constitution shall be submitted to a referendum in each colony. If it be endorsed by three colonies it shall be submitted for imperial sanction. The postal conference upon resuming work resolved that steamers operated by colored laborers should be excluded in the future from English mail contracts.

THE RAGE FOR QUININE.

As the Drug Grows Cheaper the Demand Increases.

"The sale of quinine has increased in late years to such an extent," says a druggist who has one of the largest trades in this article, "that it has become a staple article in nearly every drug store. It is being bought in bulk in such large quantities that would surprise you. Quinine has gained a popular reputation by some means or other of being a cure-all. You can hardly imagine the various illnesses which people are now using it to remedy. Some are foolish in the extreme; where the customers get such ideas of quinine's efficacy in treatment of some sicknesses is more than I can say. The sale of the drug has been increasing rapidly during the last few years. The two grain pill is the one that sells the most. Three years ago our store sold ten thousand of these, while this year the amount will be at least five hundred thousand. The price, of course, has declined greatly in the last decade on account of the duty being taken off, and the great increase in its manufacture. About ten years ago, I remember, it sold for $6 an ounce, now it can be bought in open market in 500-ounce lots for 25 cents, and at one time it was down as low as 16 cents.

People in using quinine should be careful that they get a good grade of the article or that they are not being fooled altogether. In many cases an inferior product of the cinchona bark, from which quinine is made, is substituted for the real article. It is a little better than the cinchona bark and has not nearly a third of the virtues of quinine. This is called cinchonidia, and can be bought for from two cents to four cents an ounce, just a little more than the bark itself. It is so good an imitation that the customer is unable to tell the difference, except that the results will not be the same. People should be careful to get the pure drug, and the only guarantee they have is the reputation of the man who sells it to them.

"Quinine pills must be taken by the wholesale in some families. For instance, there is a man in Allegheny who buys them in 50 lots. You would suppose he was going into the drug business, but, as a fact, he uses them for his family. Winter, when people are catching colds, is the best season for the sale of quinine, although the sale keeps up well during the entire year. A damp, murky day is sure to bring the quinine fiend to realize that he needs some of his favorite remedy, so the sales on these days are always large."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Who will have Scotch? Nearly everybody nowadays drinks Scotch whisky and the favorite blend is "Duke of Cambridge."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEWFOUNDLAND CRASH.

Some of the English Banks Were Largely Interested.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors in the London and Westminster banks (limited), was held at the city office, Lothbury, on January 10th. Mr. John Sanderson presided, and in moving the adoption of the report drew attention to an important paragraph referring to the losses which might arise out of the stoppage of the Commercial bank of Newfoundland, which began business with the London and Westminster bank in 1857. Had the suspension not been preceded and followed by mercantile failures they would not have suffered, as the bank's account with their institution was fully covered by commercial bills and other securities, the value of which, however, were now, of course, considerably reduced. The disaster which had overtaken the whole of Newfoundland—our oldest colony—and the suffering and distress entailed thereby on the population had excited much sympathy in this country, and they could only now hope that the result of the trying ordeal might lead to such changes as would speedily bring relief and ultimate stability to the community. In the meantime the directors had to deal with the state of affairs as it affected the bank. With their present information it was quite impossible for them to state definitely what the result of the liquidation of the Commercial bank and of the various firms whose paper the London and Westminster bank held might be, but in recommending the transfer of 55,620 pounds from the reserve to a contingent account, they had endeavored to follow the policy of erring on the side of prudence an caution—a policy which had always had the proprietors' approval in the past. Their reserve would then stand at 1,600,000 pounds, but they had in reality a very substantial additional reserve in the investment under the heading of "securities of the imperial government," which stood in the balance sheet at 4,105,000 pounds, but which was worth that day about 4,720,000 pounds. They had therefore a surplus in this asset alone of 600,000 pounds. Their proportion of ca hsto liabilities stood at 17.9. The net result of the half year's trading was a profit of 116,785 pounds, to which had to be added 53,268 pounds brought forward, enabling them to pay 4 1-2 per cent., which, with the distribution last July, made the dividend 10 per cent. for the year, with 44,053 pounds carried forward. These were not the profits they would like to earn or to which they had been accustomed in the past, but when they considered the rates for money, the general state of trade, and the continued fall in the value of produce, he ventured to state that they would not be dissatisfied with the result. The report was adopted.

The half yearly general meeting of the Union bank of London (limited), was held on the same day at the Cannon street hotel. The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie presided. He said they were all aware that a series crisis had taken place in Newfoundland. The Union bank of Newfoundland had been old and valued customers of their bank. They had carried on a considerable and profitable business for many years with that institution, and they unfortunately found themselves in the position of creditors of the Union bank of Newfoundland, which had to close its doors. He was glad to be able to inform them that so far as the greater proportion of the amount was concerned, they held collateral security in first-class bonds. For the remainder, which was of a comparatively moderate amount, they held acceptances of houses engaged in the Newfoundland trade which had been involved in the common ruin that had overtaken that colony. The estates of these acceptors were being carefully taken in hand, with the view of realizing to the best advantage the assets possessed by them. It was impossible to say at present how the estates might result, but the directors had considered it necessary to make provision for any loss which the Union bank of London might sustain. They had made what they considered adequate provision, and what would be pre-eminently satisfactory to the shareholders to know was that they had made it out of the six months profits.

At the half yearly general meeting of the National Discount company (limited) Mr. W. J. Thompson, who presided, said that they had come in for a portion of the Newfoundland failures, the issue of which was still uncertain, but any loss, which the board did not expect would be material, had beent fully provided for.

ABOUT FIRE ENGINES.

Facts Concerning Them, Ancient and Modern.

What is, perhaps, the oldest known fire engine for pumping water, is mentioned in the Spiritalia of Hero, about 450 B. C. This engine had two single-acting pumps, the plungers of which were worked by a single beam pivoted between the two. The streams united in a single discharge pipe, passing up a trunk in which was an air chamber, and out at a nozzle which could be turned in any direction. This description might stand for a great many forms of hand fire engines used even to the present day, writes Joseph Sachs in "Cassier's Magazine." The early Romans appear to have paid quite some attention to fire extinguishing apparatus and had an organized fire brigade.

Something like the more modern fire engine appears to have been brought out in the early part of the 16th century, and is described as a "water syringe." This was mounted on wheels and was worked by levers. Fire engines of this kind were apparently much used in Germany. In England, during the latter part of the 16th century, large brass syringes were employed, holding several quarts of water, and operated by three men, two holding the syringe on each side with one hand and directing the nozzle with the other, and the third operating the plunger. After having discharged the water the syringe was refilled from a cistern or well near the fire, or from buckets. Later these water squirts were fitted to portable cisterns or tanks.

In the latter part of the 17th century a portable engine, mounted on a cistern or tank, from which the water was drawn, was introduced in England by Newsham. This engine was, in many respects, similar to the modern fire engine, and continued in use in England up to 1832.

The Newsham engine was, perhaps, the first successful fire engine, and really was the pioneer of the modern, manually operated engines. The pumps were of various sizes and designs, and were, in most cases, operated by levers. Various forms of engines, similar to the Newsham engine, continued in use as late as 1850.

AN ALARMIST IN HOLLAND.

He Predicts That a Portion of the Country Will Be Engulfed.

We trust that the Dutch "scientific writer" Van Rijckvorsel may be mistaken. That gentleman has deemed it his duty, in view of the popular uneasiness produced throughout Holland by the recent storms, to come forward in the character of an alarmist. For many years he has been making what he calls a "magnetic study" of the country. His investigations have convinced him that unless proper precautions are taken, the province of South Holland runs a serious risk of disappearing permanently from the map of Europe. Much money has been expended in preserving the islands of Walcheren and Vlieland from the encroachments of the sea. The weakest and most threatened point on the whole coast, however, is Scheveningen, near The Hague. The entire coast line between that city and Rotterdam is in more immediate danger of being engulfed by the sea. Were such an event to take place it would be a very different matter from a "polder" being submerged and subsequently drained as soon as the dykes are repaired. Of course, the only proof of such a contention would be the occurrence of the catastrophe itself. We notice, by the way, that Mr. Rijckvorsel happens to have a book coming out shortly on the subject. This circumstance is decidedly reassuring. Should danger really exist it may be fortunate as well.—Pall Mall Gazette.

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont. e-o-d

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A DAINTY FLORAL EXTRACT
For Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28 1-2 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the company.

By order,
D. J. MUNN,
Secretary.
j24-td

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895 and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at the office of the assignee, 58 Broad street, on the 20th day of February, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee.
jan23-30t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Ross James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.
f7 1m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that applications will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-6w Solicitors for Applicants.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Lt'd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of our fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 28, 1895.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

The Cold Dip in Some Places Beats the Record for Twenty Years Past.

A North Bay Merchant Missing—Mail and Empire the New Tory Organ.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—Not for years has the weather been so cold in Western Ontario. Here it is by 22 degree the coldest in ten years. At London, Hamilton, Brantford, Lindsay, Peterboro, and in fact all over, degrees below zero ron from 20 to 36. In many places the cold record is broken and in others it is the coldest for a decade. Ottawa reports 30 below and Montreal 20 below.

Winnipeg, Feb. 7.—The courts declared the early closing by-law illegal so far as groceries and stores are concerned.

Victoria Hockey team of this city was defeated at Quebec last night by three goals to two.

Yorktown, N. W. T., Feb. 7.—In the case of Queen vs. More, for wilfully and maliciously shooting Neil Livingstone, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Quebec, Feb. 7.—Charles Garriepy, agent of the corporation of Montreal pilots, is dead.

North Bay, Ont., Feb. 7.—W. W. Gillespie, a prominent merchant here, is missing. He started for Commanda to attend court, but did not reach there. He wrote his wife from Toronto, telling her he had no further interest in life and intended putting an end to his existence. Gillespie is well known in business circles throughout Northern Ontario.

This morning's issue of the Empire announces under the heading of "Good-bye!" that an amalgamation has been effected between the Empire and the Toronto Mail. Both of these papers will cease publication in their respective shapes to-day, and a new paper to be called the Daily Mail and Empire will make its first appearance to-morrow. There is every assurance, it adds, that the new paper will faithfully maintain the policy in political matters hitherto advocated by the Empire.

COST OF BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Losses Aggregating Over Two Millions Caused by the Tie-up.

Now that the strike has about petered out, a good many taxpayers in Brooklyn have begun to reckon what part of the loss each will have to bear. The problem is made more difficult because a lot of the calculators are interested in shops which have suffered almost incalculable losses on account of the stoppage of the surface cars. In point of fact, the managers of the elevated roads and a few contractors, who supplied provisions to the soldiers, are about the only ones in Kings County who are gainers by the strike. The cost, in round numbers, of this struggle between capital and labor, is something like $2,828,349, or a little more than $202,000 for each day of the strike. It may go higher still, because there are a number of losses the amount of which can only be approximated. In such matters minimum estimates have been made, so that the total given is likely to be under rather than over the real amount. In the matter of actual monetary loss the strikers lost more than the railroad companies through the stoppage of traffic.

But this apparent difference in favor of the companies will be more than made up by the losses they have incurred through damage done to the cars, cutting of wires and the importation and keep of men hired to take the jobs of the strikers, but who were not permitted to work for several days. The average daily revenues of the Brooklyn Heights system was $14,000. During the strike the receipts averaged only $1000. President Lewis yesterday said: "I think the company hardly averaged as much as one thousand dollars a day, but if our receipts had only been a dollar we would have been content. Cost was nothing compared with the importance, to us, of the point at issue." He explained that while the revenues fell off $182,000 during the strike, the company saved a great deal in operating expenses, especially in matter of wages. Allowing for that rebate, he says the company lost about $120,000 in revenue.

President Norton of the Atlantic avenue company said: "We have not begun counting the cost yet, but whatever it is, it is nothing to $50,000 a year that would have been added to our expenses if we had not won the fight." When pressed to hazard an estimate of the loss of his company in the item of fares Mr. Norton said about $20,000. The Brooklyn, Queen's County and Suburban pleads guilty to $10,000 loss, and the Brooklyn City and Newtown to $3500. A total of $153,500. To this must be added $20,000 for damage to cars and wires, $9000 to imported labor, transportation and board.

The men of the Brooklyn Heights lost $113,550 in wages, those of Atlantic avenue $26,000, those of Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban $15,000, and the Brooklyn City and Newtown for three days $2190. A total of $154,840.

The large retail shops have suffered a loss of trade amounting to about one million five hundred thousand dollars. Business in them fell off to such an extent that many of them reduced their staffs of clerks. Wechsler Bros. & Co. say their trade was hurt $60,000; Horton & Co., $50,000; Journeay & Burnham, $65,000; Liebman Bros., $55,000, and so it goes all through the town. It is estimated that the small shops lost trade aggregating $500,000; and this does not include the probable losses through giving credit to the strikers.

The claims against the city of Brooklyn for the destruction of property and for injury done to citizens by soldiers will probably top $200,000, and the county will have to pay at least $135,000 to the militia. County Treasurer Adams thought the state would pay half of it and he so told Mayor Schieren. The military code shows that the county must pay the militia as well as for transportation, rations and quarters. Privates get $1.25 a day, commissioned officers get 75 per cent. more pay on riot duty than when on duty in the state camp. The rations of the militia cost $78,000. These debts are paid by the county treasurer, who issues certificates of indebtedness, drawing 6 per cent. interest and payable February, 1896. The money to meet these certificates will be raised by an issue of bonds. The county will also have to pay 75 extra deputy sheriffs $3, and the city must pay 400 special policemen $2 a day each.—New York Press.

ARE FINDERS KEEPERS?

The Law As To Finders and Keepers is Simple and Fair.

The finding of concealed wealth is now an event of rare occurrence, except in tales of romance and adventure. It was not uncommon once; for when civilization was comparatively rude, and the ways of keeping valuables were imperfect, the earth was a favorite hiding-place for treasures, especially in times of war or invasion.

The title to such valuables when discovered has often been the subject of dispute. Money, gold, silver or plate found hidden in the earth, or in the sea, are, so far as concerns any one but the owner, the property of the one who finds them. If they are afterwards taken from him by another, the finder can reclaim them as if he were the owner.

A chimney sweeper's boy, more than one hundred years ago, had the good fortune to find a jewel of unusual value. He took it to a goldsmith, who after looking at and weighing it, tried to buy it from the boy for a trifling sum. The lad refusing the offer, the goldsmith returned to him the setting, but would not give back the gem.

Upon the trial of an action brought by the boy against the goldsmith, the value of the jewel was concealed by the goldsmith, and he was directed by the court to pay the boy the price of the finest jewel which could be fitted to the setting. This incident resulted in settling forever the right of a finder to the possession of his findings.

In order to give the finder such a claim, however, the articles must have been truly lost. If it had been simply mislaid, or put in a particular place by the owner and afterwards left there through is carelessness, it is not legally lost.

A lady who leaves her purse on the counter of a shop where she has been trading cannot be said to have lost it; and if the purse is afterwards picked up by another the proprietor of the shop is said to have a better right to hold it than the one who found it.

But if the purse had been accidentally dropped on the floor of the premises, and afterwards found there by a customer, that would have been a real case of losing, and the customer—if the owner cannot be found—would have as much right to keep the purse as if he had found it in the street.

In order to be a finder, one must be aware that he has the thing in his possession, and he must show his intention of keeping it.

The purchaser of an old secretary or chest of drawers sometimes finds put away in a secret drawer money or jewels, long forgotten. To whom do they belong? The seller did not know that they were there, and showed no intention of claiming them when the furniture was in his possession. They cannot, therefore, belong to him, but are rightly claimed by the person who first discovers them, whether he be the purchaser, a servant or any one else who is not a trespasser.

To keep what one has found is not an absolute, but a special right, which the true owner may dispute by claiming his property and proving his claim to it to the reasonable satisfaction of the person who holds it.

When the owner has offered a definite reward the finder may keep the lost article until the reward is paid to him. But he cannot demand a reward where none is offered, nor can he hold the lost property as security for any expense incurred in keeping it, though he would be entitled to be paid by the owner for such outlay.

One who is so fortunate as to find what belongs to another must act honestly and with what the law calls good faith towards the owner. If at the time of finding he knows, or has the means of knowing, or believes he can find out, who the owner is, and makes no effort to discover him, but intentionally keeps or disposes of the lost property, the law regards him as no better than a thief.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

PERSONAL.

H. F. Jackson, Seattle, is at the Oriental.

Stewart Macrae has returned to the north.

Miss Smith, Vancouver, is at the New England.

Theodore Robinson left for the north on the Boscowitz.

D. C. Webber, Port Hammond, is a guest at the Oriental.

Fred Wollaston is back from a business trip to Nanaimo.

A. R. Johnston, Nanaimo, is registered at the New England.

P. E. Butts is a passenger by the Walla Walla south to-night.

F. C. Davidge left for Portland last night via the Northern Pacific.

A. R. Johnston and A. D. Williams, Nanaimo, are at the New England.

J. C. McLagan, of the Vancouver World, is registered at the Hotel Victoria.

H. Ferguson, Fort Haney; J. P. Lawson, Vancouver, are staying at the Oriental.

Mrs. F. T. Stevens, and Miss B. Vesty will be passengers south by the Walla Walla to-night.

Mrs. Maynard H. Cowan and children returned last night by the Umatilla from a visit to California.

John Hyland left for the Sound last night to take the steamship Topeka for Fort Wrangel on his way to Cassiar.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Feb. 7.—W Marriott, V W Mitchell, Jas Kelley, W J Walkins, H F Jackson.

Per Steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—Mrs Folger, C M Johnson, A Lindsay, C E Dallyn, A Bechtel, Mrs M E Bechtel, H S Bechtel Mrs Flora Hall, Mrs M H Cowan and two children, Helen Saunders, and 2 steerage.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver—H E Shaw, D C Webber, H Brook, K K Pelser, H Darling, D T Lees, J W Sexsmith, Wynn Johnson, J Edwards, J McRae, H Ferguson, Mrs Lenz, Gus Leiser, J F Hume, D W Gillies, S Williams, A D Williams, W Wilson, W J Cusack, H Merryman, Geo McFarland, M Lenz, J C McLagan, J P Ross, Mrs Tufts, Miss C Smith, and J G French.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—C F Fairchild, J B McGregor, F H Nelson, W A Minnix, Henry Hansen, Miss Stewart, Mrs Flowers, R K Keith, T Heise, Mrs Josephus Cesto Fentos, and O B Bly.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Feb. 7.—Ames Holden Co, Turner Beeton & Co, J H Maynard, S Leiser & Co, J H Todd & Son, Simon Leiser, H Connell.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver—Langley & Co, T B Pearson, D Spencer, H Freel, Senior Naval Officer, R P Rithet, L & Co, R Maynard, Wilson Bros, Lieut Garfourth, Major Mulrhead, Ames Holden Co, J D Pemberton, S Leiser, S Jones, G Vienna, S Barbara, P Brown, C P Pease, J Anderson, Col Ind Rev, F & Co, Col Ind Rev, W Bros, Weller Bros, J Maynard, J Piercy, J Hutcheson, F J Hall, A & W Wilson Blair & Gordon, Elec Ry & L Co, E Wall & Co, Mrs Phillips, Perry & Turner, Pither & Leiser, R Kenny, W Blackie, B C Cattle Co, Dom Exp Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—T B & Co, J E & Co, G C Leonard, R Baker & Son, S Bros, F C Hastie & Bannerman, J Y, T & M, Brackman & Ker, Jno Parker, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co, and L & Co.

Per Steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—A Bechtel, Albion Iron Works Co, A & W Wilson, Barney Levy, Brackman & Ker M Co, C Braund & Co, Clark & Pearson, E G Prior & Co, E R Marvin & Co, Erskine Wall & Co, H Harrison, J H Todd & Son, John Leahy, J A Ritchie, J & A Learibue, M Cohen, Martin & Robertson, M H Cowan, C E M, P McQuade & Son, R P Rithet & Co, Robt Wm Clark, Speed Bros, S & Con, Shawnigan Lake L Co, S Leiser & Co, Winch & Bower, Geo Adams, T S Annandale, J H Pleace, Ling Kee, P Gable, Union B Co, W T H & Co, G Celle, J E McDonald, John Leahy.

CURIOSITIES OF DIVORCE.

Odd Reasons for Seeking Separation From Matrimonial Partners.

A Missouri divorce was once granted, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, because the defendant "goes gadding about leaving this plaintiff supperless, or if he gets any, he has to cook it himself."

In Ohio a divorce was recently granted because "the defendant pulled this plaintiff out of bed by his whiskers."

A New York wife was granted a divorce because her husband threw the baby at him when she hit him with the coal bucket for spitting on the stove.

A Virginia wife was set free because "the defendant does not come home until 10 p.m. and then keeps this plaintiff awake talking."

In Minnesota a decree was given to the wife because "the defendant came into the bedroom the morning after the marriage and beat the plaintiff over the head with her shoe heel."

A New York man is petitioning for divorce, pleading that "the defendant would not sew on the plaintiff's buttons, neither would she allow him to go to fires at night."

In Kentucky a decree was given to the wife because "the defendant never cut his toenails, and, being restless in his sleep, scratches this plaintiff severely."

A Wisconsin man got a divorce because his wife kept a servant girl who spit on the frying pan to see if it was hot enough to fry.

In Illinois a decree was obtained by the husband because "during the past year the defendant struck this plaintiff repeatedly with pokers, flatirons and other hard substances."

In Pennsylvania a husband was relieved from the yoke of matrimony because "the defendant struck this plaintiff a violent blow with her bustle."

An Indiana divorce was some years ago granted because "the defendant pulled all the covering off this plaintiff's bed, and she likewise ran a knitting needle four inches into his arm."

In Colorado a wife was granted a divorce because her husband cut off all her bangs.

A New York woman is petitioning for a divorce because "the defendant, the husband, sleeps with a razor under his pillow to frighten this plaintiff."

A decree was granted in Massachusetts because "the defendant keeps this plaintiff awake most of the night quarreling."

A Tennessee court liberated a wife because "the defendant does not wash himself, thereby causing this plaintiff great mental anguish."

A Kansas wife was released from her husband because "the defendant pinched the nose of the plaintiff, causing it to become very red, thereby causing the plaintiff great pain and anguish of mind."

A Connecticut man got a divorce because "the defendant would not get up in the morning, nor call this plaintiff nor do anything she was told."

A Michigan wife was released because the husband did not provide the necessaries of life, saying "he would not work his toenails off for any woman."

Heliogabalus divorced one of his wives because she had a mole on her shoulder.

Roman law allowed divorce for three causes: Adultery, designs on the husband's life, and the possession of false keys.

Gallus divorced his wife because she ran about with her head bare; Vetus got rid of his because he saw her talking with a freed woman; Sophus because she went to the theatre; Acilius Paulus, because he did not like her.

"I want a title for my new play," said the author. "Something that will take, you know."

"Something that will take?"

"Yes."

"Call it 'A New York Policeman.'"—Washington Star.

"Say, Jack, what is the capital of Switzerland?"

Jack (who has just returned from abroad)—"The money they get from travelers."—Boston Bulletin.

SOME... Ball Requisites.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

$2 00 Dress Shirts reduced to $1.50.
$1.50 Dress Shirts reduced to $1 00.
$1 25 Kid Gloves reduced to 75c.
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If you Don't Know where to purchase cheap and good Babies' Shoes you Don't Need to go further than the above address where they can be purchased from 25 cents upwards.

Ladies' slippers from 25 cents upwards; cheap lot of ladies' (strong) both leather and gutta percha suitable for rough wear.

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Allan Line, Mongolian	Feb. 16
Allan Line, Laurentian	Mar. 2
Allan Line, Numidian	Mar. 16
Dominion Line, Labrador	Feb. 23
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Mar. 9
Dominion Line, Oregon	Mar. 23

From New York.

Cunard Line, Umbria	Feb. 16
Cunard Line, Aurania	Feb. 23
American Line, Berlin	Feb. 13
American Line, New York	Feb. 20
White Star Line, Teutonic	Feb. 13
White Star Line, Britannic	Feb. 20
North Ger. Lloyd, Saale	Feb. 19
North Ger. Lloyd, Ems	Feb. 26
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Feb. 23
Red Star Line, Rhynland	Feb. 13
Red Star Line, Westernland	Feb. 20
Allan State Line State of California	Feb. 14

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $60.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $10.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, - - Agent, Victoria Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

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RICKETTS' TROUBADOURS,

In brilliant comedy. The inimitable comedian

MR. TOM RICKETTS,

And his own company of comedians, in the latest farcical comedy,

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Who never laughed before,
And those who laughed
Now laugh the more."

Funniest and best of comedies. A laugh from start to finish. Sparkling gems of music. See the Sisters O'Brien in their great specialties. See little Ethel in her dances, songs and imitations. Hear Miss Carrie Roma in her charming operatic selections. Everything new and up to date. Nothing but laughter. A cure for that tired feeling. Seats on sale at Jameson's. Usual prices.

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FRESH EASTERN OYSTERS,

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